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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether addressed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all his arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

THE BREAK IN THE DIRECT CABLE.

LONDON, September 28.—The authorities of the direct United States cable announce that it is interrupted in shallow water. The repairing ship goes out immediately.

REINFORCEMENT OF THE ARMY IN CHINA.

LONDON, September 28.—The *Echo*, this evening, says: "We are informed that the Government has ordered a considerable augmentation of artillery to be stationed at Singapore and Hong Kong."

COMPLETION OF LINCOLN MEMORIAL TOWER.

LONDON, September 28.—Rev. Dr. Newman Hall, in presence of a select company, laid the crowning stone of the Lincoln Memorial Tower, adjoining the new Surrey chapel. The tower is designed as a memorial of the abolition of slavery and a bond of brotherhood between England and America.

EASTERN RAILWAY HANDICAP.

At Newmarket, to-day, the great Eastern Railway handicap race was won by Coeraleus; Slumber second, Cataclysin third.

THE PORTE ADDRESSES A CIRCULAR TO FOREIGN POWERS.

LONDON September 29, 5:30 A. M.—A special from Vienna says that the Porte has addressed a circular to the foreign powers, stating that a conflict is inevitable if Montenegro and Servia continue their perpetual violations of neutrality. The circular declares that the present state of things renders it necessary to keep 100,000 men under arms between Mostar and Widdin to watch trespassers, and Turkey is unable to continue this for an indefinite time.

France.

FRANCO-AMERICAN UNION FORMED TO ERECT A CENTENNIAL MONUMENT IN AMERICA.

PARIS, September 28.—A committee has been formed in this city entitled the Franco-American Union, with Hon. E. B. Washburne, American Minister, Marquis of Noailles and M. Barthaldi as honorary Presidents. The object is to erect a monument on an island in Long Island Sound, during the Centenary to commemorate the one hundredth year of American independence. A public subscription has already been opened to raise the necessary funds. Several deputies to the Assembly have joined the committee, including Oscar de la Fayette, Seine et Marne; Edward Labaulaye, Seine; Waddington, Aisne; Tholowski, Seine, and Count de Tocqueville, Manche. Edouard Labaulaye is chairman of the committee.

Ireland.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOOD IN THE VALLEY OF THE LEE.

LONDON, September 28.—A destructive flood occurred yesterday during the gale in the Valley of the Lee, Ireland. The river rose several feet and inundated a portion of the city of Cork and the country for miles about, occasioning immense damage to property. Similar accounts have been received from other parts of Ireland and from Scotland.

European Turkey.

SERVIA'S PITIABLE CONDITION—THE REPLY TO TURKEY'S COMPLAINT.

LONDON, September 28.—A special from Vienna says: "Servia is in a pitiable condition. The next semi-annual taxes are to be collected a month earlier than usual, because the State coffers are empty. Great uneasiness prevails among the militia, because they are prevented two days weekly from tilling their fields. In some districts there have been tumults and rebellions. The demands of Servian merchants for a respite for their bills, causes bitterness here, their creditors being principally Austrian. Some papers demand intervention of the Government. Epidemics have appeared among the Turkish and insurgent camps.

"Servia, replying to Turkey's complaint about the Servians invading Bosnia, declares her inability to restrain her people any more than Austria, which has not prevented at least a thousand Croats from joining the Herzegovinans."

DEMANDS OF THE SERVIAN WAR PARTY.

BELGRADE, September 28.—The address in answer to Prince Milan's speech, proposed by the minority of the Skuptchina, has not been published. It ascribes unheard of treasonable abuses, a wholesale dismissal of officials and absolute liberty of the press.

Spain.

DISSENSIONS AMONG CARLIST LEADERS.

MADRID, September 28.—It is reported that dissensions have occurred among the Carlist leaders Dorregaray, Mendira and Ferula, which Don Carlos himself is unable to reconcile. The Carlist leader Gamande has been defeated at Castillo, in Catalonia.

Italy.

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY CONGRATULATED BY THE IRISH BISHOPS.

ROME, September 28.—Cardinal McCloskey has received a letter from Cardinal Guilen, announcing that the entire Irish Episcopate, assembled at Maynooth, has adopted a resolution congratulating him on his elevation to the Sacred College.

Marine News.

LONDON, September 28.—Steamships San Marcos and Atlas, from Boston, and Navarino, from New York, arrived out.

LONDON, September 28.—Steamships The Queen and Rneen, from New York, arrived out.

TEXAS.

Details of the Storm Disaster—Appeal for Aid.

NEW ORLEANS, September 28.—Galveston advices from Brazoria, dated the 23d, confirm the reports first received from Matagorda. The town was washed away excepting only four houses which remain standing. No lives were lost, the people were saved by clinging to cedar trees in the vicinity. At a meeting of citizens of Matagorda, the following were appointed a committee to receive and distribute contributions to the suffering people: Galen Hodges, W. S. Stewart and R. G. Cheesmen. The committee reported:

We, the committee, report to the country at large that the greater part of the town of Matagorda is laid in ruins, and that not a single citizen of the town has escaped serious injury to his property. Many of them are entirely houseless and without the necessaries of life or means to build a shelter over their heads. Our court house is somewhat damaged, but can be repaired without great expense. The Odd Fellows' Hall is a total loss and the Episcopal church nearly so. All the shipping at this point has been either entirely lost or seriously damaged. No lives lost in town. In Kenney's Prairie, as far as we were able to learn, twenty-one persons were lost and their property destroyed. On the upper peninsula twenty-one persons were swept into the gulf and drowned. All their property is an entire loss. Have as yet heard of no deaths on the lower peninsula, but the destruction of houses and other property is almost entire. Decrow's Point has not yet been heard from, nor the town of Palacco. We have not heard anything definite from Tres Palacios yet. We hear of great destruction of property on the east side of the Colorado river. No lives lost. We have not heard from Carey above Captain Duncan's plantation, but are satisfied that from there to the mouth there has been an entire loss of crops, houses, cabins, gin and sugar houses, &c., and five lives lost as far as heard from. We request the Galveston News, Houston, Austin and San Antonia, and other Texan papers, also those of New York, Boston, Chicago and St. Louis to publish these proceedings, and such other papers as feel an interest in the cause of suffering humanity. Such as may feel able and disposed to help our suffering people, will send forward their contributions, money or provisions, to the committee above named, consisting of Messrs. Cheesman, Stewart and Hodges.

Signed—G. Baer, John Duncan, Jr., John L. Croom, John Matthews, Galen Hodges, J. E. Pierce, D. E. E. Braman, R. G. Cheesman, C. H. Williams, Fred. C. McCauly, W. D. Barbour, John Moore.

WM. H. BURCHART, Chairman.

G. BAER, Secretary.

At the town of Columbia twenty houses were blown down. No lives are reported lost.

One man was killed at Chenango by a falling tree. Many plantations have been greatly damaged and some literally torn to pieces. Sugar houses, gin houses, fences and everything are partly or wholly blown down. The great losses cannot be correctly reported.

The number of persons known to have lost their lives between the peninsula and Bernard, is fifty-seven. One-half to two-thirds of the cattle and horses are drowned. The bridge at Cedar Lake is gone, and fences and trees are swept away.

Three schooners are high and dry in the fields near the fork of Double and White's bayous, in the Trinity. The water had swept over cane twelve feet above the bank of the river. From the mouth to Wallisville the land is low and swampy. It will take years to rebuild the town of Wallisville. From the present feeling it is not probable that many people will rebuild.

Repairs on the bridge at Richmond are completed and trains over the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad are running regularly.

TWO RECORDS.

Hartranft and Pershing.

A Glaring Contrast.

It is worth while to read the records of the two candidates for Governor, in the light of the contrast which they present to each other. Look at some of their salient features, set side by side.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

Offers Government the services of his regiment immediately upon receipt of President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men.

Served on the staff of General Franklin with conspicuous gallantry at the first battle of Bull run.

Commissioned for three years' service July 27, 1861, and organized the gallant Fifty-first in September following.

February 7, 1862, participated in the battle of Roanoke Island. The charge of the Fifty-first routed the enemy, planted their colors on the ramparts and decided the day for the Federal army.

In June, 1862, he had a "bad from the rear," and responded as follows:

"CAMP RENO, June 24, 1862.—FRIEND B.: I thank you and my friends in Blair county for the kind intentions expressed in your letter, but I do most positively decline to have my name brought before the public as a candidate for office. *I desire to serve my country in no other position, during the continuance of the rebellion, than that in wh ch it has been my fortune to serve since President Lincoln's proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers.*"

Participated in battle of Second Bull run. With his command was the last but one to leave the field, receiving the thanks of General Reno for his gallant bravery.

Participated in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. *Starmed the bridge at Antietam and carried it*, and was recommended for promotion as Brigadier General "for his arduous and faithful services in which his bravery and skill have highly distinguished him."

Participated in battle of Fredericksburg.

Transferred to the Department of the Ohio and supported Grant before Vicksburg, commanding a brigade and a division.

Participated in the defense of Knoxville. On the occasion of the return home of the regiment on a furlough to the following testimonial was paid him by his fellow officers, through the Chairman of the public meeting called to give expression to their gratitude for his services: "*If a soldier's courage rests in you, Colonel, that the regiment owes the character it bears, for perfect discipline in the camp, prompt obedience on the march, your coolness, bravery and judgment on the battle field, have won the confidence and love of your men, and made them heroes in the fight. They know you never ordered where you didn't lead.*"

He recruited the regiment to its maximum and returned at once to the front, participating actively and with great bravery in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg Mine, Weldon Railroad, Reams' Station, Poplar Spring Church, First and Second Hatcher's run.

On March 25th, 1865, he led the line of battle and vestment was broken by the rebels and *re-established by Hartranft*, and for which he was at once brevetted Major General.

Participated in the final advance upon Petersburg and Richmond.

His services to his country are found in the *twenty-four pitched battles* in which he was engaged.

Nominated and elected Auditor General in 1863.

Unanimously renominated and re-elected in 1868.

While fulfilling the duties of this office his attention was constantly given to ameliorating the condition of the poor. This is seen in his successful efforts to obtain the repeal of tax upon real estate, the collection of all taxes due from corporations, and the sure and steady payment of the State debt.

Nominated and elected Governor in 1872.

In this high office his devotion to duty and the interests of the people have effectually demonstrated the wisdom of the electors of Pennsylvania in placing him in the Executive chair.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

POLITICAL.

State.

Hartranft and Rawle clubs will be organized in every town and borough in this county.—*Cameron County Press.*

The Democratic Senatorial conference will meet in the Columbia district on the 14th of October, to nominate a candidate for Senator. Allen, of Lycoming; Chalfant, of Montour; Barclay, of Columbia, and Jackson, of Sullivan, are the competitors.

While Mr. Piolet was speaking at the picnic on Saturday, a copperhead snake crawled out from under the platform, and was killed by the farmers. They do tell us there were Copperheads under the Erie platform. The people will be sure to "scotch" them on election day.—*Pittsville Journal.*

The Republican convention of Columbia county has put in the field the following ticket: Senator—Frank Stewart; Associate Judge—Samuel Camp; Prothonotary—R. H. Ringler, Register and Recorder—Silas Conner; Treasurer—A. B. Stewart; Commissioner—Joseph E. Sands; Auditor—E. B. Brown.

The Philadelphia *Times*, a guerilla Democratic sheet sailing under an "independent" flag, commenting upon Piollet's letter of acceptance and promises of great reforms in the way of reform, expresses the opinion that "his contract may be a little large." Well, his extended experience with contracts on the State canals should help him out.

The Democratic Senatorial Conference for the Twenty-fourth district, composed of the counties of Lycoming, Montour, Columbia and Sullivan, met at Williamsport on Thursday, but owing to the failure of the Montour conferees to attend, adjourned the conference until October 14th, when it will reassemble at Bloomsburg.

The Democrats of Susquehanna county have nominated the following ticket: President Judge—Ralph B. Little, Esq.; Sheriff—William White; Register and Recorder—Curtis C. Gilbert; Treasurer—Henry C. Tyler; Commissioners—Matthew E. Ryan and Leander Griffis; Auditors—Roger S. Searle and Lewis B. O'Dowd; Coroner—Dr. Wm. M. Richardson.

The Democrats of Montgomery county have nominated the following ticket: Prothonotary—Philip Quillman; Register of Wills—Solomon Snyder; Recorder of deeds—Henry K. Conard; Clerk of Courts—Franklin T. Beerer; Commissioners—George Erb, Charles M. Solliday; Auditors—William Gilbert, Frederick Wagner; Director—Henry B. Wile; Surveyor—Charles K. Aiman.

A gentleman writing from Johnstown, Pershing's old home, says: "To put Mr. Pershing forward as a reformer is the height of absurdity. No one here will pretend that he ever was known to vote anything but a party ticket; he was always hand and glove with the *lowest, meanest and most violent element* of his own party, and *was the leader of the corrupt ring which controls this county.*"

The Republican party took the tax off of real estate in Pennsylvania, and it has lightened the popular burden year after year by reducing the debt. But whenever the Democratic party has been in power the debt has increased. Will the horny-handed Piollet do any better, if he is elected, than his Democratic predecessors, seeing that he will have to satisfy a swarm of politicians who have been out of office and hungry for years?—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Cyrus L. Pershing is President Judge of what is known all over the country as the *murder district*. For the last two years scores of men have been shot down like dogs under his very nose by the Schuylkill county Ku-Klux, and not one of the cowardly assassins has been brought to justice. A judicial officer who has neither the ability nor pluck to protect the lives of citizens in his own bailiwick, is not fit to preside over the destinies of a great State.—*Reading Dispatch.*

First Party—"I say, bub, that is rather a scurvy looking pup you've got."

Small party—"Well, he didn't cost me nothink any how."

F. P.—"Cheap enough at half the price, but what are you going to call him?"

S. P.—"Victory Pilate."

E. P.—"Sho! now he might turn out a first-rate dog some day."

S. P.—"Oh! we could easily change his name then."—*Johnstown Tribune.*

The Democratic papers make a sad mistake when they charge the Republican press with abusing Judge Pershing. Personally there is not a word said against him, nor have, so far as our observation extends, the Republican papers of the State entered into the work of personal abuse. But the political record of every man is a subject for examination, and upon it he should stand or fall, and upon this we propose trying the present candidates of the Democratic party.—*Reading Times.*

Some of the Lilliput journals are engaged in a huge effort of special pleading and prevarication to prove that Mr. Pershing cast one vote somewhere in favor of the soldiers' right to vote. Suppose we admit the fact, what then? Is one vote for a measure to outweigh half a dozen ineffectual votes against it? And further, suppose we should admit that Mr. Pershing earnestly and honestly labored to give the soldier his vote, what then? It only brings his record one inch nearer that of Hartranft's, but leaves him still miles behind the patriotic soldier who took an active and positive share in the defense of his imperilled country.—*Philadelphia Press.*

It was only ten years ago that the majority of the people of Pennsylvania would have rejoiced in the depths of their hearts to have seen Cyrus L. Pershing branded as a disloyal subject, who had used his influence against the maintenance of the Union and suppression of the Southern strife. There is enough food for memory still existing in her burnt Chambersburg, in the myriad marble slabs at Gettysburg, in the vet visible signs of a predatory and merciless war, to prompt her citizens to a realization of the baseness of the man who, when required before specie resumption can be safely entered upon. If gold should continue at its present high rate of premium, it would be utterly useless to hope to keep silver in circulation, no matter how large a sum the Department should commence with.

PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN.

Senator Wallace Speaks at Clearfield—What He Thinks Mr. Randall's Convention Meant by its Platform.

CLEARFIELD, PA., September 28.—United States Senator Wallace, in a speech tonight, said the country could not resume specie payment in 1879, because no preparation has been made for it and the condition must precede the statutes. The Erie platform does not mean the indefinite postponement of specie payments, but its whole thought is to ease the overtaxed people and give the people time to rest from this exhausting labor. Economy in administration must open the door to resumption, and we propose to save the money paid to national banks on their bonds, by exchanging bank currency for Government notes. The plan of the Democratic members of the Pennsylvania Representatives—all Republicans—voted against this proposition. Notwithstanding these figures figured prominently in the late Erie Convention and took part in manufacturing a platform charging the Republican party with attempting to force resumption. Such an illustration of Democratic honesty and consistency for you!

The Philadelphia *North American* answers the plea that when Pershing and Piollett made their war record they were younger than now, had less experience, and should not now be held responsible for indiscretions committed a dozen years ago. Says the *North American*: "It was not as if Mr. Pershing and others of his political kind did not know just what they were about. They were not children trying experiments. They were in the full possession of reason and judgment. They were mature men, and they deliberately set themselves to obstruct the General Government in the battle of life. And if these obstructions expect absolution they estimate manhood very low indeed. For such crimes against the existence of the country there is no forgiveness. Whichever way they turn their crime should stare them in the face. We cannot afford to teach the youth of Pennsylvania that treason may conspire against the life of the State and go free. That would be to offer a premium for infidelity. We cannot afford to do that; and we do not for a moment believe that the people of this Commonwealth will, in choosing between two men for the highest position in their gift, choose him who conspired against freedom and reject him who took his life in his hand and went forth to fight for national supremacy."

Whether it is that things have changed or that the public has hitherto altogether mistaken the nature of judicial function we are not prepared to say. But from what we see in the Democratic prints respecting Judge Pershing's dealings with the Commissioners of Schuylkill county we suspect that legal procedure has undergone a radical alteration within a few years past. It used to be supposed that offenders got before the courts through the intervention of grand juries, and juries never were prepared the indictments upon which such persons were arraigned, and pressed the prosecution. And after the evidence was in and the lawyers had ended their speeches the judge was supposed to sum up, explaining the law as applicable to the case, and submitting the facts to a jury of twelve men. Then, if the verdict was to conviction, the judge was supposed to have no option as to passing sentence, and only such discretion as the law already laid down. We believe that such is the recognized mode of procedure almost everywhere to this day. But it seems not to obtain in Schuylkill county. If a judge in that county sentences offenders as the statute commands, after conviction, and if the offenders happen to be politically of the same affiliation as the judge—why then it is regarded as posterity unheard. Suppose, however, Judge Pershing had refused to sentence the rascally Democratic Commissioners after conviction what would have happened? He would have been impeached, of course. Impeached for what and of what? Of wilful breach of the statute in such cases made and provided. He is to be praised because he obeyed the mandate of the law. And we are not sure that his obedience to law is not so rare as a Democratic virtue that the praise is deserved.—*Philadelphia North American.*

General.

The tone of the Democratic papers of Ohio is not at all cheerful.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* gives evidence of great distress in consequence of the promise of Carl Schurz to take the stump for Hayes.

"Oh, that election were to-morrow!" said Sam. Cary last week, in view of the tide now steadily setting against him and his party.

If the Democrats can do anything to make times better, as they promise, why didn't they do it in the panics of 1837 and 1857, when they were in power?

Senator Morton is reported in his home organ, the Indianapolis *Journal*, as being much encouraged by the outlook in Ohio. He feels confident that the Republicans will carry the State.

It is stated that Senator Thurman declared in the Democratic State Committee rooms at Columbus, that if they continued to push inflation within the party they would push him out.

Governor Allen was disgusted with his Toledo audience when he was there. When he mentioned the name of his opponent, General Hayes, those treacherous Toledoans burst out with "thunders of applause."

Governor Allen talks very loudly in public about the majority of 30,000 or 40,000, but in private he is more cautious. He is reported to have said to a delegation of Pennsylvania Democrats who asked him to come to their State and speak after the Ohio election: "Gentlemen, it is altogether too soon to talk of my going to Pennsylvania to take part in the canvass. Suppose I should be beat like h——l in my own State, wouldn't I be a pretty looking thing making speeches in Pennsylvania?" This profound observation ended the conversation.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

As to Secretary Delano's Successor.

Sectional Prejudices of the Department Clerks in the Matter.

How Commissioner Smith Feels About It.

The Red Cloud Commission to Acquit Delano and Smith.

Treasury Department Figuring on Resumption.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 28, 1875.

Guessing at Delano's Successor.

The speculation over the successor of Secretary Delano has continued as lively as ever to-day, and dozens of persons are certain that they can name the man. The most anxiety prevails among the clerks of the Interior Department. The Ohio employees prayfully hope that ex-Governor Dennison or Judge Taft, of Ohio, is the coming man; the clerks from Pennsylvania yearn for Mc-Veagh or Armstrong; the Illinoisans are pining for Jones, while the Indiana employees assert that the chair left vacant by Mr. Delano would be well filled, in more senses than one, by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Pratt. The employees generally, however, express a decided preference for Acting-Secretary Cowen, but the impression prevails that he will not be appointed, the theory being that a new man will be chosen.

How Commissioner Smith Feels About It.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs said to-day, in answer to a query as to whether he would resign on the accession of a new Secretary of the Interior, that while he did not feel that it would be incumbent on him to do so, yet he would gladly tender his resignation should he receive the slightest intimation that it would be acceptable. He says the forthcoming report of the Red Cloud Commission will undoubtedly exonerate Secretary Delano and himself, as not an iota of evidence was adduced tending to show their culpability. He further said he would be glad if an act to that effect required of the arduous and responsible duties in the Indian Office.

Calculating on Resumption.

Calculations are now being made by the Director of the Mint as to the probable amount of the various denominations of silver which will be required before specie resumption can be safely entered upon. If gold should continue at its present high rate of premium, it would be utterly useless to hope to keep silver in circulation, no matter how large a sum the Department should commence with.

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MONTREAL.

The Guibord Case in Court.

MONTREAL, September 28.—The Guibord case was argued before the court yesterday. The "Fabrique" were required to show cause why they should not be condemned to pay $2,000 for the gates of the Catholic cemetery being closed to the remains of Guibord. Messrs. Jette and Doutre argued the case before Justice Johnson, who has taken time to give a decision. The "Fabrique" have paid the costs awarded to L'Institute Canadien, amounting to over $6,000.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 28, 1875.

THE BOARD OF TRADE WANT TO HEAR SCHURZ.

Carl Schurz having declined to address the Board of Trade of this city on the finances, and having suggested Wm. M. Grosvenor instead, the board telegraphed to Mr. Schurz again to-day, asking him to fix a day to suit his engagements.

FAST EVENING MAIL TRAIN IMPRACTICABLE.

Superintendent George S. Bangs, of the Postal Service, this afternoon addressed the members of the Board of Trade on the matter of running a fast evening mail train from this city to the West. He said it was impracticable and would not be advantageous; that the morning train served all purposes.

CASUALTIES.

Fell under the Train and Killed.

NEW ORLEANS, September 28.—Captain Abrams, of the British steamship Cordova is attempting to get off the Mobile train, which commenced to move at the time, made a misstep, fell under the train and was almost instantly killed.

Workman Killed at Zanesville.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, September 28.—John Stoneburner was instantly killed at the Ohio Iron Furnace last night by the falling of a gas stack.

Accident on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad—One Person Killed and Fifty Wounded.

OMAHA, NEB., September 28.—The mail train which left Chicago Sunday night, the 23d, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, was thrown down a steep embankment two miles east of Woodburn, Iowa, by the spreading of the track or a twisted rail, about 3 P. M. yesterday. The train consisted of three coaches, two baggage cars and a car containing a pair of valuable horses. All but the latter and the engine rolled down the embankment, making two or three revolutions. James Powers, a section foreman, was instantly killed and about fifty passengers more or less injured. One lady, name unknown, had a leg and a rib broken. This is said to be the worst case. All the others, but two, are doing well. Every care and attention possible are being cheerfully rendered by the railroad company. Those who are not willing or able to move are at Woodburn.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

Captain Woodworth, who, together with his wife and fourteen of the crew of the ship Emily Southard, was lost by the wrecking of that vessel on the English coast a few days ago, was from Boothbay, Maine. He is the ninth captain from that town lost within a year.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, generally clear and warmer weather, with southeast to southwest wind and slight changes in the barometer.

The Harrison county, Ohio, fair opened at Cadiz yesterday, with bright prospects for success.

The steamers France, from London; Gellert, from Hamburg, and Scythia, from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

The Chicago Board of Education, with but one dissenting vote, yesterday discarded the Bible from the public schools of that city.

A general meeting of railroad superintendents will be held at Kansas City today to take action in regard to the erection of a union depot at that place, in place of the one burned last week.

Posters are out in Toronto calling upon the Orange Young Britons to organize. Unless Archbishop Lynch be persuaded to forbid the pilgrimage next Sunday serious consequences are apprehended.

THE BLACK HILLS COUNCIL.

No Progress Made in the Negotiations.

The Indians Want Seventy Million Dollars.

Speeches by Red Dog, Spotted Tail, and Spotted Bear.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, September 27.—The threatened outbreak of last Friday on the part of the Indians, passed over without any person being hurt. Everything is quiet. A cavalry guard is stationed inside the stockade.

At a meeting in the Commissioners' room, the Indians agreed to submit the proposition to-day, at the usual hour, to the Commissioners on the council ground. The Vidette and skirmishing line of cavalry, on foot and on horseback, extended two hundred yards on either side and in the rear of the Commissioners' tent. The Indians kept outside these limits. Other precautions were taken to protect the Commissioners from attack or surprise. At three o'clock three hundred and twenty head chiefs and soldiers formed a half circle in front and one hundred feet from the Commissioners. Before the speaking commenced, Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, Red Dog and thirty other head chiefs sat down in a circle midway between the Commissioners and the circle of chiefs. After the lapse of fifteen minutes, Red Cloud and Red Dog approached the Commissioners. The former said he had selected Red Dog to speak for him and his people. The latter said:

SPEECH OF RED DOG.

The Great Father picked out your wise men to make a treaty with the Indians. You come here with troops and this troubles our people. He said all the young men and head chiefs had reached the conclusion that great difficulty was being experienced in getting a proper interpretation. [Red Cloud said he wanted one of his own people to write down all that was said, and thereupon grasped a half-breed boy from the crowd of spectators and seated him at the table.] Red Dog said six generations of Indians had been fed by the Government. His people now wanted guarantees of food and clothing for seven generations. He said the Indians were ready to make a treaty. He wanted pay for the gold already taken out of the Black Hills, and would only sell such portion of the Black Hills as gold was discovered in; and for relinquishing their rights therein he wanted a light wagon, a span of horses, six work cattle, a gun and ammunition for each head of an Indian family. He also insisted that the southern boundary of the Black Hills and reservation be changed to the middle of North Platte river, and that mounds be put up along the middle of the river. He again repeated that he would only dispose of the portion of the Black Hills where gold was found. He meant that he would not dispose of the Big Horn and Powder River country, amounting to about one-half its force in each department. The Linen Mill, Metacome, Crescent, Wetamore and others, which were running yesterday, have only a limited number of operatives to-day, and the operatives continue to come forward and signify a willingness to sign and go to work. The Wampanoag, Flint, and two Granites, Merchants and others are still idle, not a sufficient number of operatives having yet put in an appearance to warrant starting. A meeting of the agents of the mills while the help is going to and returning from work. The militia are quartered this morning at Armory Hall and Music Hall, other points being deemed unnecessary. There appears to be not much probability that the petitions of the operatives will meet with very great approval by the more prominent manufacturers, but the result is waited for with anxiety by the operatives.

Joseph and James Clifton, Martin Bernard Burke, Michael McCabe and Joseph Dobson, all operatives of the Wamsutta, for throwing stones and other riotous proceedings, were brought before Judge Blaisdell. The parties were admitted to bail in $5,000 each. Advices from Travol Mill are that quite a crowd gathered to-night, without any demonstration of violence. All remains quiet. Militia are stationed to-night at the different police stations. Nearly all the mills running have increased the number of operatives. It is understood that the Linen Mill, having had numbers signify their willingness to start work to-morrow, will open its doors in the morning. Others will do the same if the operatives having signed the contract go in. The spinners have sent eight delegates abroad to solicit funds. The following telegram was received here to-day:

NEW YORK, September 28, 1875.

Henry Sevey or Mr. Bitelife:

The moral force you have touched the hearts and quickened the judgment of the brothers here. Keep for a meeting are being taken in your behalf. Every blow which came upon your heads has awakened recollections of Tompkins Square.

[Signed] JOS. A. TAYLOR,
C. OSBORNE WARD,
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The manufacturers declare they are indifferent as to whether they start up or not, but will keep the mills open a few days to give the operatives a chance to show whether they desire to resume work; but they will not continue to run with one-third force, which must entail much loss.

BOSTON, September 28.—A meeting of Labor Reformers was held at the Sherman House this evening to consider the condition of the Fall River operatives. The call of the Executive Committee charges the manufacturers with oppression and the Governor with subserviency in calling the whole power of the State to aid them, and concludes with a demand that public sentiment be aroused to sustain the operatives in their resistance to tyranny. Speeches of a highly inflammatory nature were made by the Chairman and others. Two sets of resolutions were introduced. The one of a more pacific character than other provoked such a heated discussion and opposition that they were withdrawn. One speaker was glad that the windows had been broken; he had done something in that line and would like to do more; he thought such outbreaks had a beneficial effect in arousing the public to the importance of the issue. Another thought Fall River in ashes preferable to concession. Another wished to go to Fall River and preach revolution. The meeting was continued to a late hour, with little if any change in the prevailing tone.

At a late hour the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the action of the Fall River manufacturers in demanding humiliating and dishonorable conditions of their operatives, deserves and should receive the severest censure of all liberty-loving citizens.

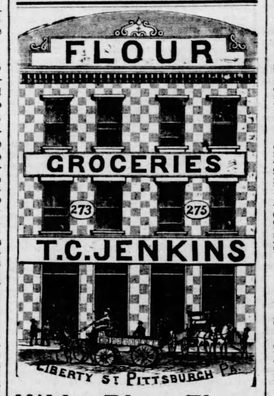
Resolved, That Governor William Gaston, in ordering the militia and the State police force to occupy and control the affairs of a municipality and assist the lords of the loom in the attempt to enslave workingmen, women and children, while he has utterly neglected to enforce the ten-hour law or the laws in relation to the employment and schooling of children, calls for our utmost protest and censure.

Resolved, That a system of labor that demands the aid of a standing army to secure the employment of the necessary number of work people, is a scandal and a reproach to our civilization.

The subject of a mass meeting at Faneuil Hall was discussed, without final action.

Economy Is Wealth.

Consumers can save money and always have good bread by using White River Flour.



White River Flour

NOW ARRIVING.

All Orders will be Promptly Filled.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Non-Explosive Carbon Oil, Oat Meal, Cheese, The Great Irish Soap and Sweet Potatoes,

Genuine Jerseys—Double Headers—Full Barrels.

RISING SUN FLOUR!

Is to-day the ONLY brand on this market that is made from all Old Wheat.

GROCERS

Can avoid much trouble and draw trade by keeping this Famous Flour.

F. W. JENKINS & BRO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

FALL RIVER.

Incendiary Document Found in the Street—Petitions Circulating Against the Employers' Conditions—No Interference with Workmen—Meeting of Sympathy in Boston—Governor Gaston and the Employers Censured.

FALL RIVER, MASS., September 28.—The following incendiary document was found posted on Bedford street, last night:

"MONDAY, September 27.—Now boys, burn Rock street. It will find somebody. Work. Now is your time. Do it at once. Damn insurance. Burn every agents' house you come to."

Rock street is the street upon which the greater portion of the agents and mill owners reside.

At a special meeting of the Spinners' Association, held yesterday, resolutions were passed unanimously, as follows:

Resolved, That a petition be sent through the city to solicit the tradesmen and others in favor of the withdrawal of the conditions proposed by the employers, and that a petition, if necessary, be sent to the State authorities for aid; that it be understood that we shall act in a peaceful and lawful manner toward our employers, for the following will put an end to all petty strikes:

That we are willing to give and take ten days' notice in all questions of wages and labor, and that we use no violence to all goods belonging to us then due, and we expect the same from them for instant dismissal.

The three Commissioners are now in session for the purpose of districting the city and sending out canvassers to obtain signatures, as above stated. Everything is remarkably quiet around the mills and reserve the streets. There was no interference with the help this morning while going to work.

The Richard Borden is running five hundred looms, the spinning department is full and the other departments are well represented. The Fall River Manufacturing Co. is running to about one-half its force in each department. The Linen Mill, Metacome, Crescent, Wetamore and others, which were running yesterday, have only a limited number of operatives to-day, and the operatives continue to come forward and signify a willingness to sign and go to work. The Wampanoag, Flint, and two Granites, Merchants and others are still idle, not a sufficient number of operatives having yet put in an appearance to warrant starting. A meeting of the agents of the mills while the help is going to and returning from work. The militia are quartered this morning at Armory Hall and Music Hall, other points being deemed unnecessary. There appears to be not much probability that the petitions of the operatives will meet with very great approval by the more prominent manufacturers, but the result is waited for with anxiety by the operatives.

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The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER.
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.
FOR TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

SHAM CARY is still spouting:

"And without meaning, like a chattering jay,
Repeats the same dull strains from day to day."

JUDGING from the lugubrious tone of our Democratic contemporary, we are afraid that its politics do not agree with it.

THE old Democratic rallying cry was "Principles: not men." Now it is, "Principles be hanged: everything and anything for office, and nothing for men."

ACCORDING to the latest intelligence from San Francisco, all kinds of business are improving, and the coin suddenly with drawn from circulation at the time of the late panic is coming out again.

PONTIUS PIOLLET has 1,600 acres of land in Bradford county. His canal contracts and services as legislator and paymaster in the army have enabled him to revel in riches and become a lauded aristocrat.

IT is as yet by no means certain that the existing insurrection in the Turkish provinces may not prove to be the spark which is to set all Europe in a blaze. At least it seems very difficult to stamp the fire out.

THE Democracy of this State don't like the outlook. Even the standard bearers of the party lack arenaceous quartz in the pyloric divisions of their stomachs. In other words, they have no sand in their gizzards.

SOME time ago the Cincinnati *Enquirer* complained that the *Catholic Telegraph* was edited by a priest with less discretion than was possessed by the typical bull. And he has since gored the *Enquirer* into deathly silence.

PONTIUS PIOLLET, in a recent Granger address, declared that both political parties are corrupt. He is right, at least, as to his own party. If it had not been corrupt it could not have taken a corrupt man, such as he is, as its candidate.

THE possibility that the Fall River lockout may be prolonged into the winter involves consequences both to the manufacturers and the operatives that should incite the most earnest efforts on both sides to effect an honorable compromise.

WE had an idea that AMES was Governor of Mississippi; but as all the dispatches from that State to the President are signed by "JOHN GEORGE, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee," it must be that AMES has surrendered his place to GEORGE.

PIOLLET concedes the defeat of PERSHING and himself in advance. He says he does not believe that an intelligent and thoughtful people, such as characterize our State, intend to "forego the principle of sound morality in the conduct of public affairs."

AND now the Catholic priest of Chillicothe, Ohio, the home of Governor ALLEN, has issued an edict ordering Catholic parents to take their children out of the public schools and send them to parochial schools. The Papacy is riding the Democratic party of that State with whip and spur.

THE election of a Republican Mayor in Nashville is a good sign of a Southern reaction. For many long years Nashville has been cursed by the dominance of the old Rebel Democracy; and the election of a Republican Mayor is the first indication she has given that she has been delivered from the demoniacal possession that has so long afflicted her.

THE next election will take place in Connecticut on Monday, when the people will vote on two constitutional amendments, one to change the time of holding State elections to November, and only hold such elections once in two years; and the other to give the Legislature power to restore the franchise to persons who have forfeited it by conviction for crime.

IT is a remarkable fact that in the old Democratic backbone counties of Ohio, such as Licking, KNOX, Richland, Tuscarawas and Ashland, the Democrats are unable to get up anything like a political demonstration. THURMAN spoke to a dull and small handful of people at Mansfield, and PENDLETON had but 254 people before him at Newark. Somehow the Democrats of that region do not seem to take any interest in this election.

THE North Carolina Democrats in the Constitutional Convention have refused, by a strictly party vote, 53 to 56, to remove the political disabilities of Governor HOLDEN, who was impeached by them for being loyal during the rebellion? If a loyal man cannot be pardoned, why should a disloyal one be an object of favor. Nearly every prominent Democrat in the South has been the subject of Executive clemency, having been disqualified for office by disloyalty; but not one of them is capable of extending pardon to a man whose sole crime was his loyalty to the Union.

THE sun will rise partially eclipsed this morning, the phenomenon being visible throughout the United States, east of the Mississippi river. The best view will be obtained by persons in parts of New York, Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire, the eclipse being there central and annular. It will first touch the east at sunrise on the shore of Lake Ontario, about three miles northeast of the narrow neck of land separating Sodus bay from the lake, and will leave the earth at sunset on the Island of Madagascar. Next year there will be no eclipse whatever, either solar or lunar.

THE various New York daily journals are all fighting for the best chance of getting into a country circulation through the fast mail train. The correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat* pithily suggests that the best way of success will be to improve their contents. These papers were never less interesting than at present. They had their greatest attraction in the scandal suit, and the reaction has left them weak. Besides, country people want their own news. Gotham chronicles lose their attraction outside of the city, and all that is of real interest in the way of general intelligence moves by telegraph ahead of the mail. The true sphere of New York journalism is New York.

THE Massachusetts Republican State Convention meets to-day. By the withdrawal of Governor TALBOT the contest for the Gubernatorial nomination would seem to be narrowed to LORING and RICE, with CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS as a possible third. Vice President WILSON will preside over the Convention. The success of the Republican party and its principles should be the paramount consideration of the delegates. This is of no more consequence than the recognition of the services of the most distinguished of its members, that men must consent to step aside in order that the party may march to victory. The triumph of principles rather than the advancement of personal interests, should be the animating spirit of the Convention.

THE CHARLIE ROSS case affords another instance of the folly of offering large rewards for any purpose. The offer of $20,000 reward for the recovery of the stolen boy, it was thought, would prompt active effort in all directions, to that end, and so it did; but the hugeness of the reward so excited the cupidity of every one engaged in the search that each party of searchers became determined that the other party should not succeed. If either one struck the true trail, the others did their best to throw them off the scent, and it finally became a game of skill on the part of each as to how best to keep the others from getting any knowledge that would be beneficial to them. The fate of the boy was nothing, as compared with the necessity of keeping others from getting the reward.

PERSHING INCAPABLE OF STATESMANSHIP.

The Philadelphia *Times* is inconsolable because Judge PERSHING did not rise to the dignity of the occasion and resign his judgeship before accepting his nomination for Governor.

But why should it be? When did ever Judge PERSHING show himself either great, wise or magnanimous? On what occasion has he ever shown a capacity to prove himself superior to either his personal interests or his partisan surroundings?

Although he is, what is called in country places "smart" and "sharp," he has always been essentially a small man. He is contemptible in body, and equally contemptible in mind and action. There have been men who were small in body but great in mind. PERSHING is not one of them. His spirit is as little as his body is diminutive; and he is, any way you take him, one of the smallest specimens of humanity that ever passed muster as a man of note.

In all his legislative career he never once rose above the low level of a hungry, bigoted partisan. His five years' record is the record of a gabby, garrulous and greedy Democrat. He was always ready to gabble for his party friends, but he never, in all that time, spoke a brave or noble word, or fathered a phrase that will bear quotation. He never gave a vote that showed him to be superior to party thraldom, nor did he ever do an act that proved him to be good, generous, noble or brave. He was a party slave throughout, as he is yet, and he herded with his fellows whenever the party lash was cracked over his head.

To expect such a man to give up a judgeship with a salary of $4,500, exempt from taxation, with a simple faith in the ability of his party to elect him Governor, is to ask more of him than he is capable of. He is not that kind of a man. He is a chronic office-seeker; and now that he has got a ten-year office, with good pay, he is too selfish to give up on a mere punctilio of principle. He has got a good thing, and he knows it; and he is not capable of rising to the dignity of giving it up, simply in deference to what may be considered as right. What is right, when weighed against the possession of a fat place?

There is a homely old adage which forbids us to expect anything from a mature pig but a grunt; and the *Times* is guilty of the folly of looking for statesmanship from such a selfish politician as PERSHING. He has, in this instance, been true to himself, in holding on firmly to what he has got; and it was not in him to do anything else than a mean, close, selfish demagogue.

PERSHING A NATIONAL BANK MAN.

The Democratic platform of this State takes ground decidedly against the national banks; yet PERSHING, the Democratic candidate for Governor, *is a stockholder in a national bank!* The Johnstown *Tribune* says that "he owns, and has owned for many years, *fourteen shares of stock in the First National Bank of Johnstown.*" He thus consents to run upon a platform of hostility to a bank in which he has confidence enough to invest his money. If he had not had faith in the national bank system he would not have put his cash into it; and his practice, therefore, belies his words when he runs as an anti-bank candidate.

ALL accounts concur in the opinion that the Republican party of New York is united as it has not been for years, and that the prospects of victory are unusually encouraging. The candidates are strong men with positive qualities. Besides, efforts are everywhere being made to nominate good men for the Legislature, with an expressed determination to support heartily every work of genuine reform. The nomination of SEWARD for Secretary of State and SPINNER for Controller is an earnest of this good intention. Moreover, the Republicans have these further advantages: The canal thieves, so far as detected, are nearly all Democrats; the men who robbed the people of New York city are Democrats, and many of the leading Tammanyites who are now "TILDEN reformers," stood in with TWEED, who is the most gigantic political thief in the world. Then, too, ex-Sheriff O'BRIEN, who gave the New York Democracy the last crushed Tweed and his ring, is anti-Tammany and anti-TILDEN. The people, therefore, will very naturally be likely to conclude that while "the hair of the dog may be good for the bite," the safest plan will be to kill the dog, especially as the best men are now on top in the Republican party in the Empire State. East and West alike, the prospects of the party are steadily growing brighter and brighter.

THE shadow of the Vatican is looming threateningly up on the political horizon of Great Britain, as well as in this country. The Ultramontane position taken by the Maynooth Catholic Synod on the educational question cannot fail to have important temporal consequences. The Dublin correspondent of the New York *Herald* furnishes some interesting and suggestive particulars respecting the demands of the Synod with regard to this question. It seems that there are in Ireland three "Queen colleges" maintained out of funds voted annually by Parliament for their support. Certain changes lately effected in Trinity College and the University of Dublin place those institutions, so far as principle goes, on the same footing as the Queen's colleges. In all those establishments the instruction is strictly "secular," ranging over the ordinary subjects of a high class education. No religious instruction is given, and the lecturers are bound to avoid giving to their instruction a religious complexion of any kind, but they are also enjoined to avoid giving offense by references which might be construed even by bigoted persons as hostile to religion. The Synod, however, not only demands that religious teaching shall go hand in hand with secular instruction, but it also claims control over the system of education, upon the ground that the Catholic Church has a divine commission to condemn false doctrine and to prevent its being taught. Cardinal CULLEN and his bishops have ordered the Irish Catholic members of the English Parliament to force these matters upon the attention of that body at its next session. Mr. GLADSTONE'S words of warning to his countrymen were uttered not a moment too soon.

A FRIEND from the eastern part of the State, who has lately made an extensive trip through Indiana, Westmoreland and Cambria counties, in the course of which he came across men of all parties and conversed freely with them, made it his particular business to inquire into the estimate put upon PERSHING by the people of the region in which he lived so long. Our friend said he had imbibed the idea, by contact with Eastern Democrats, that PERSHING was immensely popular in all that section, and would poll a heavy Republican vote. Such is the idea industriously inculcated in the Eastern counties, and our friend was agreeably surprised to find that there was no foundation for it whatever. PERSHING will poll the party vote, there, and that is all. Personal popularity goes but a very little way, at best, in that country; but PERSHING has no personal popularity there, to boast of, and no Republican can be tempted into voting for him.

THE claim has been set up that PERSHING will get the votes of the labor men, simply, we suppose, because the Labor Reformers of Schuylkill county voted for him as candidate for Judge. When they come to understand him better they will think less of him, and as he never did or said anything favorable to the laboring men, his claim to their support will be found to be of the flimsiest kind. The Johnstown *Tribune*, published at his own home, and therefore conversant with the facts, says that "he was the attorney for the Cambria Iron Works, and *during a strike there some years since swore in dozens of special policemen to operate against the strikers.*" As the old Democrats used to say, let the laboring men put that in their pipes and smoke it.

SOME conception of the current of feeling now running in political circles in Philadelphia, may be formed from the fact that a few clubs, just formed, turned out surprisingly strong, at the meeting held on Broad street, in that city, on Saturday night last. The Fifth ward club mustered 500 men; West End club (colored), 500; Cameron club, 300; Veteran club, 700; Seventh ward club, 1,600; Lane club, 1,200; Hartranft club 1,500. This, for the first meeting of the campaign, was extraordinary.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Tramps and flies are quoted as a little less active than formerly.

The *Post* should carefully cultivate whatever of sanity there is left in it.

A rich vein of petroleum has been discovered near Shelbyville, Kentucky.

Edmond is coming over next year to write About our Centennial Exhibition.

The season for venison, antelope, wild turkey and buffalo is rapidly approaching.

The *Temperance Blessing* takes the Prohibition party across its knee, figuratively speaking.

As the days grow shorter, the light furnished by the Consolidated Gas Company grows dimmer.

Out in Ohio there is a town called Gehenna. Sam Cary hasn't taken up his residence there—yet.

Mark Twain once resided at Jackass Hill, Mo., and carried away some of its characteristics with him.

Somebody in Philadelphia who must be a regular reader of the *Times*, styles newspapers "vehicles of disjointed thinking."

Bill Allen says: "If I should die, the people will know it, for I shall die in their arms." Yes: a case of political strangulation.

Omaha will soon have an elevator capable of handling one hundred car loads of grain per day, at a cost of one cent per bushel.

Should no morbidly envious clouds intervene, that annular eclipse of the sun this morning ought to be a very satisfactory transaction.

Another candidate for newspaper bankruptcy will appear in Washington this week. It is to be a morning Democratic penny paper.

Judge Vail, of Iowa, has purchased a controlling interest in the Washington *Chronicle*. There is an available chance for a pun, here.

Commendable. Schools for free instruction in industrial and free-hand drawing are about to be opened in all the cities of New York State.

Divorces are now so common that it is believed that golden weddings will become as scarce as gold coins, and then as obsolete as the golden age.

The most severe test of the prayer-gauge yet devised has been commenced in New York city, where daily prayers are offered up for the editor of the *Sun*.

A mammoth Australian industrial exhibition was opened at Melbourne the other day with great state, the occasion being observed as a general holiday.

The Sandwich Islands sent a representative to the recent Odd Fellows' meeting at Indianapolis to plead for a relaxation of the "color" law now in force.

The law in regard to the proper branding of cigar boxes, which has been largely evaded, is to be rigorously enforced. We publish it in our local columns.

It is estimated that from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 of insurance companies' assets are now "absorbed" annually by the "moral hazard" of incendiarism.

In New York dishonest milkmen are howling over what is called the galaktometer, an invention which promises to put a stop to the adulteration of milk.

Big Eagle, a Sioux chief, threatens to have General Custer's scalp before snow flies. But the fall must come first, and Big Eagle will probably supply it.

The military post known as Columbus Arsenal, Ohio, is to be transferred to the general recruiting service for depot purposes on and after the first of October.

Some scatter-brained genius out in Missouri has invented a gun, which he says is capable of destroying a whole army in five minutes, and has applied for a patent.

Here is another flagrant violation of a time-honored Democratic precedent. Out in California a municipal defaulter has been sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary.

The Black Hills furore has filled Cheyenne and other frontier towns with desperate and dangerous characters, who gain a precarious living by thieving and free-lunching.

"Texas ticks" are spreading, and most costly creatures they are. A few of them will bore a cow to death in an hour. They are worse at ticking than an army of death-watches.

A decree of divorce was granted to John Nipple from Josephine Nipple, recently, by an Illinois court. Having abandoned him, John wasn't sucker enough to be responsible for her debts.

"Ma," observed Blobbs' little child reflectively the other night as the first stars came out, "don't you think that when those stars winkle that way they must tickle the angels' feet?"

In one of the large London hotels they have introduced steam machinery for washing the dirty plates and dishes, and also for cleaning boots and knives and forks. It is said to work well.

A real Indian camp, with wigwams, shelter tents, canoes and running streams is to be a feature of the Centennial. Genuine Indians and trappers will live in the tents from the opening till the close of the Exposition.

Criminal culpability. It is charged that the system of "undermanning," caused in the main by the parsimony of ship owners, prevails to such an extent that not one vessel in ten leaves New York sufficiently manned to be seaworthy.

The United States Circuit Court of Illinois has just held that the translator of a play from the French is entitled to a copyright here in a double sense, both as translator and also in the eye of the law as author, both by the statute and the common law.

PERSONAL.

Jubilee Gilmore has a brother who is a landscape gardener in California. He, also, is quite a man of note.

Theodore Tilton recently witnessed an exciting game of base ball in Binghamton, New York, and in his eagerness to obtain a good view was accidentally struck by the ball. "Did it hurt you, Bessie?"

A party of gentleman were standing on the steps of a Chicago hotel the other day, discussing the decision of the court in the injunction case of the drama of the "Two Orphans," when a little girl approached and rattled off her lines in quest of a dime. "Are you an orphan?" said one of them, a lawyer. "we are only interested in orphans." "No, sir," replied the little girl, with a frown on her own resources to amplify her part. "we are too poor to be orphans." The maladroitness of his explanation was too much. He got a dime from each member of the party.

Mrs. Partington may now step down, as there is a prominent farmer in White county, Indiana, who can discount Mrs. P. in the use of choice "outlandish" in appropriate jaw-breakers. In describing his new residence and surroundings the other day, he innocently grew eloquent, as follows: "It are a brick house, painted all over white, on a pre-eminence kanole, condescending every way with a degrading gravel walk from the gate to the front door, and pertains a conception room big enough to consume all my family, and has shrubbery all round it.

A Washington Territory editor the other day wrote a paragraph, under the heading of "Good Shooting," which read substantially that a certain gentleman, residing in the vicinity of The Dalles, recently shot fifty-three prairie chickens in a few hours, never missing a shot. He sent the paragraph in to his compositors to have it set up. By some means the squib fell into the hands of a young lady typo who was employed in the office. The editor, it is stated, is proverbial for perpetrating the most execrable chirography, and the paragraph was penned in that peculiar style. After a long and tedious effort to "follow copy," the poor girl managed to finish the task. When the proof-reader came to look over the galley, judge of his surprise on finding that the paragraph in question ran as follows: "Mr. ——, of The Dalles, shot fifty-three prairie chickens *in a ben-house* one day last week, and never missed a shot."

The *Scientific American* gives a portrait of Baron Hughes, the inventor of the Hughes printing telegraph. It says Sir Hughes is a member of nearly all the scientific academies of Europe. He is Knight Commander and holds the grand cross of the order of San Miguel and of the Iron Crown. The Spanish Government has adopted the Hughes' printing telegraph on all of its telegraph lines. Of him a Bowling Green, Ky., paper says: "The gentleman referred to was a resident of Bowling Green for a number of years, and while living here he almost perfected the plan of his great invention. Nearly all of our citizens remember Dave Hughes, as he was familiarly called. In the dead hours of night he used to work in his office on his pet project. None of us dreamed that he was to become famous, but his bright genius has been rewarded and he ranks to-day among the greatest American inventors. No one dreamed when they saw him at work in his dingy office here that he was to be the companion of kings. Yet all are glad to know of his good fortune, for he was universally esteemed."

HARTRANFT--FINANCES.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

When Governor Hartranft, last winter, presented his message to the Legislature, and it was copied by the press of the State, I thought it very strange that in the editorial comments on the same, there appeared to be a studied evasion of one of the best parts of the same, and one I now wish to call your attention to. I have seen nowhere anything as sensible, eminating from such high authority, as the sentiment of Governor H. on the question of usury.

In my opinion it is the vital question of the day, and would the press of Pennsylvania but properly give circulation, and by editorial comment approve this idea of the Governor's, he would be re-elected by not less than 50,000 majority next November. I fear the article is too long for present use, but I wish to reproduce from it a few of its ideas.

Under the title of banks in the message, Governor H. says: "These banks and savings institutions act as 'middlemen' between the lender and the borrower, resulting in the rates of interest advancing wherever they are established. That these banks and institutions, with rare exceptions, charge interest greatly in excess of legal rates, is notorious; *that excessive rates of interest enrich the few and impoverish the many, is equally undeniable; and the* PUBLIC WELFARE DEMANDS *that a policy so injurious should be avoided.*"

And yet a stupid Legislature could allow a continuance of the policy that "impoverishes the many," when they had the manly and patriotic appeal of the Governor, urging legislation to stop it. Again, the Governor says: "Banks of discount should be prohibited from paying interest on deposits. The authority to borrow that they may have capital to lend, gives them great advantages, a *monopoly* in the community where located over individual borrowers, often compelling the latter to pay whatever rates of interest the former may demand."

"That national banks are permitted to pay interest on deposits, and some do so, is no reason why a State should sanction a policy so foreign to the principles of sound banking and prejudicial to the interests of its citizens. It is to be hoped the time is near when the National Government will recognize and correct this evil.

* * *

In recommending some of the provisions of a general banking law, Governor H. says: "that the stockholders be made personally liable for double the amount of stock held by them respectively, and they be prohibited from charging or receiving interest above legal rates; and that this prohibition be extended alike to securities discounted or purchased. Banks are a necessity—public interest and convenience require them—and properly conducted are of great utility. Their power is so great and the interests they control or affect so vast, that any general law enacted for their organization or government demands most careful consideration, that we may avoid the evils of the present system and inaugurate one whose *provisions will admit of no evasion, whose penalties will command obedience*, and that will protect and secure alike both borrowers and lenders in their legitimate rights."

The italics in the quotations are mine, and are intended to call the attention of the reader to the fact that the Governor wants a law to protect the unfortunate debtor from the voracity of the money lenders of the State.

If President Grant could only be divorced from his marriage to New York bankers, and be induced to copy after the style of Governor Hartranft, in his next message to Congress, and then the members thereof take heed, the question of finance could soon be solved. How easily it would be to return to specie payments if we only had some laws to prevent this unlimited greed after high rates of interest so generally practiced all over the United States. If there is anything in the world that the people should be prohibited from using for speculative purposes it is money. The old idea that money is worth just what it will bring is a fallacy long ago discarded, and only now made use of by Shylocks to gather in the substance of their unfortunate neighbors.

One of the greatest of living orators, a citizen of the United States, says, in speaking of high interest: "Words can not exaggerate its harm; it eats like a cancer."

Another man, whose forensic skill and oratory led the Lower House of our Congress for six years, says on the same subject: "The high rate of interest is eating at the life of our people for the benefit of a few."

Why this known evil should go undisturbed in its onward course, carrying with it a nation in distress, can only be accounted for upon this theory, that the press is indeed muzzled by the banks.

The evil is high rates of interest. Then what the remedy? of course a low rate of interest. How to get it is the only question to solve. Governor Hartranft has done his duty to the people of our State. He could do no more. I honor him for his position on that question, and the State should assist him in carrying out his suggestions. But what is good for one State is also good for all others.

Then the remedy lies with Congress. It lies in a national usury law, with a low rate of interest, and accompanied with penalties, forfeitures and punishments sufficient to secure its obedience.

J. H. STEVENSON.

PITTSBURGH, September 28, 1875.

[We append here the extract from Gov. Hartranft's message referred to by Mr. Stevenson.—ED. COM.]

BANKS, SAVINGS FUNDS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

We have in the State one hundred and ninety-nine national banks, whose capital is about $52,000,000; and one hundred and seventeen State banks and savings institutions, whose capital actually paid in, as per Auditor General's report of 1874, was $8,370,168 85, in all three hundred and sixteen banks and savings institutions, with an aggregate capital of $60,000,000. For the proper regulation of national banks we are dependent upon the National Government. For the regulation of State banks, savings funds and trust companies the State Government is responsible to its people, and as it is possible to do so by the enactment of a general law, in compliance with the provisions of the new Constitution, for the organization of banks, may come before you at this session, I invite your special consideration thereto. In my last annual message I called attention to the vicious practice that had grown up in the State, of incorporating banks, savings and trust companies without fixing proper and definite limitations to their powers and privileges and providing for their enforcement. In the enactment of a general law, hereby they can be organized without limit, is of the highest importance to the business interests, and the unrestricted future development of the State, that their powers and privileges be clearly defined, and any violation thereof should subject them to proper penalties or the forfeiture of their charters.

The charter of these State banks and institutions were mostly granted within the past few years, and many of them possess powers and privileges which should never have been conferred. The Auditor General's report of 1874, shows they had over $25,000,000 of deposits. Some of them are averaging $10, $20, $30 and $40 of deposits for each dollar of capital stock paid in; depending, in some instances, almost entirely upon their deposits for banking facilities. These are obtained by offering usually six per cent. interest, and loaning out at such commanding rates which they are borrowed at higher rates of interest.

These banks and savings institutions act as "middlemen" between the lender and the borrower, resulting in the rates of interest advancing wherever they are established. That these banks and institutions, with rare exceptions, charge interest greatly in excess of legal rates is notorious; that excessive rates of interest enrich the few and impoverish the many, is equally undeniable, and the public welfare demands that a policy so injurious should be avoided. The large majority of these State institutions are styled savings banks; with few exceptions, their resemblance to properly regulated savings banks exist only in name. Savings banks, properly organized, are managed for the benefit of their depositors; the nature of their investments prescribed by law, and the use of their deposits for general discounting purposes usually prohibited. Institutions of the latter character are highly beneficial, and should not be confounded with those who seek deposits for general discounting and banking purposes, and might be more properly designated as banks of deposit and discount. Banks of discount should be prohibited from paying interest on deposits. The authority to borrow, that they may have capital to lend, gives them great advantages, a monopoly in the community where located over individual borrowers, often compelling the latter to pay whatever rates of interest the former may demand. Another objection thereto, suggested in my last annual message, I repeat: "Money will always flow to banks paying interest on deposits, and the large surplus thus aggregated, seduced by attractive offers, is sent to the great money centers, where it gives more impulse to speculation, while the sections from which it is drawn suffer in all their enterprises, from the higher rates they are compelled to pay for the money remaining at home." The abundance and cheapness of money, the past year, at the great money centers, and its scarcity and high rates of interest elsewhere, have veritably given rise to then expressed. If an entire reform of this evil is not practicable, it may be greatly decreased by prohibiting banks of discount from the payment of greater rate of interest than four per cent., and to the extent reduced, the ability of individuals to borrow money at lawful rates of interest would be increased. Money would remain and be used at home, to the mutual advantage of both borrower and lender. That national banks are permitted to pay interest on deposits, and some do so, is no reason why a State should sanction a policy so foreign to the principles of sound banking and prejudicial to the interests of its citizens. It is to be hoped the time is near when the National Government will recognize and correct this evil.

I also suggest that in any general law that may be enacted for the organization of banks they may be required to have a reasonable amount of capital stock, not less than $50,000, and to pay it up within one year after organization; that the stockholders be made personally liable for double the amount of stock held by them respectively, and they be prohibited from charging or receiving interest above legal rates; and that this prohibition be extended alike to securities discounted or purchased. I also renew my suggestions that they be made subject to examinations, required to publish quarterly statements, under oath, and to retain in their vaults a cash reserve of ten per cent. of their net liabilities. Protection to depositors, who furnish three-fourths of the money employed by these banks, demands the enactment of liberal provisions for the ascertainment of their condition.

Banks are a necessity—public interest and convenience require them—and properly conducted are of great public utility. Their power is so great, the interests they control or affect so vast, that any general law enacted for their organization or government demands most careful consideration, that we may avoid the evils of the present system and inaugurate one whose provisions will admit of no evasion, whose penalties will command obedience, and that will protect and secure, alike, both borrowers and lenders in their legitimate rights.

AMONG the important articles in volume thirteen of "Appletons' American Cyclopædia," which is just ready, are the titles: Palestine, Paris, Park, Paper, Palm, Partnership, Patents, Paul, Pauperism, Peach, Pear, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Periodical Literature, Persia, Peru, Petroleum, Philosophy, Phonography, Photography, Physiology, Piano-forte, Pigeon, Pine, Pistol, Pittsburgh, Plant, Plough, Poland, Political Economy, Pope, Portugal, Post, Potato, Pottery, Presbyterianism, Printing. The volume is illustrated by more than 500 engraving and maps, and is altogether one of the best of the series.

Malaria-Breeding Floods.

The recent tremendous freshets which have flooded some of the most fertile low lands of the United States have not only caused widespread ruin and disaster, but have, as might have been expected, been followed by an unprecedented outcrop of fever and ague, bilious remittents and other diseases of a malarial type. The sun's rays, acting upon the saturated vegetation and isolated pools left by the retiring waters, have exhaled a far-reaching miasma, which is pregnant with disease. The most reliable safeguard against it is found to be Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the present demand for which, more particularly in the West and Southwest, where the floods have been most severe, exceeds any which has existed in the past, popular as the great national remedy and preventive of malaria has always been. Never has it been put to such a crucial test, or its claims more conspicuously vindicated.

The Great Discovery.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. For the cure of weak stomach, general debility, indigestion, disease of the nervous system, constipation, acidity of the stomach, and all cases requiring a tonic.

The wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess: Citrate of Magnesia Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics, Yellow Peruvian Bark.

The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite and general prostration, of an efficient Salt of Iron combined with our valuable Nerve, is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want brisk and vigorous feelings? If you do, try Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now deemed indispensable as a tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. Kunkel, Sole Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask your druggist for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other make. Sold only in $1 bottles. All others are counterfeit, so beware of them.]

TAPE WORM

Entirely removed with purely vegetable medicine, passing from the system alike a dose. No fee until the head passes. Come and refer to patients treated. Dr. E. F. Kunkel, No. 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Advice free. Scab, Pin and Stomach Worms also removed. Ask your druggist for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price, $1 per bottle. Send for circular.

MWF&S

EVERYBODY SHOULD VISIT
W. C. BYERS'
Great Drug and Fancy Goods Depot,
Corner Penn Av. and Sixth St.,
And secure the bargains which he is now offering in the several departments.
The Finest Goods, Largest Assortment and Lowest Prices ever offered in Pittsburgh. No trouble to show goods.

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NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $775,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1869.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. Ly. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.
Cloaks, Suits
AND
COSTUMES.
James Caldwell & Co.
Invite special attention to their Fall Opening of Cloaks, Suits and Costumes in Cloth, Silk, Velvet, Cashmere, Camels' Hair, Poplin and Alpaca.
Black Dress Silks,
Of all the Best Makes.
PLAIN DRESS SILKS,
In all the New Fall Shades, for Street and Evening Wear.
Black Silk Warp Cashmeres and Henrietta Cloths.
Black Wool Cashmeres, from 75 cents to $2 00 per yard.
Black and Colored French Merinos, Empress Cloths, Serges, Mohairs, Brilliantees and Alpacas.
All the New Designs in Plaids, Checks and Mottled DeBeges and Camels' Hair Cloths, for Suits and Costumes.
Black Thibet and Cashmere Long Shawls.
Plain and Open Center Brocha Shawls.
Long and Square Plaid Shawls, for Ladies, Misses and Children.
Blankets, Flannels,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.
Shirting Linens, Damask Table Linens.
Towels and Napkins.
Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear.
Laces, Gimps and Trimmings.
115 & 117 Federal St,
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MERCHANT TAILORS.
J. H. BUCHLON,
Merchant Tailor,
No. 54 SIXTH STREET,
Imports direct the FINEST GOODS, and can therefore sell lower than any other first-class house in the city.
MUHLANBERG is with this House.
MERCHANT TAILOR
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

HOTELS.
GIRARD HOUSE,
Corner Ninth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia.
McKibbin, Vosburg & Co,
CHAMBERS McKIBBIN, ROBERT H. VOSBURG, JERE. McKIBBIN.
The above magnificent property has passed into our possession. In the elegance of its interior arrangements, its spaciousness and Table, it shall equal any Hotel in the country.

DRY GOODS.
Wednesday, September 29th.
NEW GOODS TO-DAY
WILLIAM
GRAND EX
167 and 169 Fed
Nos. 165,
NEW DRESS GOODS!
Of all Desirable Materials, Colors and Styles,
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
Black Mohair Alpacas, from 25c to 37½c.
Black All Wool Cashmeres, from 75c upwards.
Colored All Wool Delains, at 25c to 31c.
Colored All Wool Cashmeres, from 62½c up.
New Fall Styles in Plaids, at 12½c.
New Fall Dress Goods, at 18½c, 20c and 22c.
Very Desirable New Dress Goods, at 25c.
New Fall Styles in Tycoons and Delaines.
New Fall Styles in Plaids.
New Fall Shades in Plain Dress Goods.
New French and Scotch Wool Plaids.
VERY ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY OF
FINE DRESS GOODS,
At Our Uniform Low Prices.
Plain and Plaid Camels' Hair Cloths.
Cashmere and Thibet Suitings.
Elegant Plaid French Cashmeres.
French Serges, Diagonals, &c.
New Fall Shades in Mohairs and Poplins.
New Silk Mixed Dress Goods.
Mourning Dress Goods, of every description.
UNSURPASSED BARGAINS IN
Black Dress Silks, at $1 00, $1 25 and $1 50.
Best Black Dress Silks, at very low prices.
Colored Dress Silks, in all the new shades.
New Goods will be Opened Daily.

CARPETS.
JULY 6, 1875.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS!
During this month, while taking stock, we shall offer goods on hand at the lowest prices reached since 1862; will close out many of our new and choice patterns, to make room for others.
At Less Than Actual Cost.
A number of MADE-UP CARPETS, in Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain, will be sold at less than auction prices.
Call early and get the first choice of patterns.
MWF&S
McFarland, Collins AND Co
New No. 101 Fifth Avenue.
CARPETS!
Oil Cloths,
Cocoa and China
Mattings,
LINOLEUM,
Rugs, Mats,
Window Shades,
Table and Piano Covers,
IN EVERY QUALITY AND STYLE,
At Reduced Prices.
O. McClintock & Co.,
33 FIFTH AVENUE.
J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING and GLAZING.
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MILLINERY, STRAW GOODS, &C.
MILLINERY
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STRAW GOODS!
THE PLACE TO BUY
Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Trimmed or Untrimmed Hats,
Ribbons, Flowers, Laces,
EMBROIDERIES, FEATHERS
OR ANY OTHER
MILLINERY GOODS,
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R. H. PALMER'S,
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CORNER
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Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SLATE DEALERS AND ROOFERS
Sole Agents for the Celebrated
Chapman Slate.
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, September 28, 1875.

The indications of the financial situation all point to an increased demand for gold in Germany and consequently an increased movement of it from this country, together with a scant stock upon which to draw. The late rise in gold in New York has not brought out any gold from California for the very good reason that there is none there to be spared. On the other side it is expected that from the first of January next the exclusive gold standard is to be enforced with the German Empire. The New York *Bulletin* says that the amount of silver permitted to remain in circulation must not exceed 10 marks per head of the population, and of nickel 2½ marks per head, which would permit the retention of 400,000,000 marks of silver and 100,000,000 of nickel coins in circulation. This, of course, involves the demonetization of a very large amount of silver coins, which will need to be replaced in the active circulation by an equivalent amount of gold coin. Nor is this all. On the 1st of January, 1876, all bank notes are to be withdrawn and replaced by national notes; of which only such as are of a higher denomination than one hundred marks are to be issued. The withdrawal of all paper currency of one hundred marks and lower denominations will also call for a considerable amount of gold coins, to perform the functions of those notes. In anticipation of this change the banks have already retired a considerable amount of their notes. The Bank of Prussia, for instance, has reduced its circulation since the 1st of last January $24,000,000, and simultaneously it has lost $22,000,000 of bullion; showing, to that extent, a substitution of gold for paper currency in the general circulation; and it is to be presumed there has been a similar process on the part of the minor banks. This conforming to the new law in anticipation of its requirements will in some measure mitigate the shock that must come when the conformity is compulsory; but what remains to be done will most probably bring about a scarcity of coin both in the banks and in the general circulation; and that scarcity will give rise to a demand for gold from outside sources. Germany has indeed coined, within late years and in anticipation of this change, an amount of gold sufficient to satisfy all the requirements of circulation and banking; but she has not been able to retain it, the exportations having represented a very considerable portion of the new coinage. Her shipments are now in the Bank of France, where they are likely to be held with much firmness, and the more so because Germany needs the gold.

—The effect of the ease in money and the light demand for discounts has in many instances proved unfavorable to the smaller class of banks. In connection with the suspension of the Fourth National Bank of Chicago it has been noted that, in the case of some of the lesser banks of that city, their aggregate deposits are 28 per cent. less than they were a year ago, and yet their loans have not decreased at all, or at least very slightly, and at the same time they find it necessary to get a considerable amount of their paper *rediscounted*. It is, of course, perfectly understood that there is nothing wrong in these circumstances. They only indicate that the business of certain small banks is steadily leaving them, and show the probability that before the end of another year one or more of them may find it necessary to wind up. In fact, it is a hard struggle for a small bank to exist at all in the present depressed condition of business and under the competition of wealthier corporations.

—The following latest statements of the banks of England and France are of interest as showing the large amount of specie they hold:

Bank of England on September 8th:

	At present.	Last year.
Bullion	£28,498,426	£23,244,107
Reserve	15,174,761	11,745,720
Notes in circulation	27,092,575	26,498,337
Rate of discount	2 per ct.	3 per ct.

Bank of France on September 9:

Gold and silver	$523,785,000
Treasury bonds	129,924,000
Commercial paper	101,120,000
Advanced to State	32,000,000
Government stocks	16,062,000
Loans—various collateral	18,525,000
Miscellaneous assets	9,729,000
Total	$831,155,000
Against:	
Circulation	$470,359,000
Treasury deposits	49,101,630
Other deposits	55,871,000
Capital	26,500,000
Surplus	10,504,000
Miscellaneous	8,520,000
Total	$831,155,000

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

September 28, 1875.	10:30	11:30	12:30	2:30	3:00
	M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	116⅝	116⅜	116⅜	116⅝	116⅛
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	123¾			123¾	
5-20's, 1864	119⅝			119⅝	
5-20's, 1865	119⅝			119⅝	
5-20's, 1865, new	119⅝			119⅝	
5-20's, 1867, registered	120⅝			120⅝	
5-20's	121			121	
5-20's, 1868	121¼			121¼	
10-40's	116¼			116¼	
10-40's, coupons	118			117¾	
Currency 6's	124			124	
New 5's, registered	117⅞			118	
Western Union Tel	75¾	75⅞	76	76⅛	
Quicksilver	14¾				
Pacific Mail	34⅝	35⅜		35⅜	35⅜
Panama	115				
Adams Express	104				
Wells, Fargo Express	98				
American Express	58				
United States Express	64				
N. Y. Central	102	101⅞		102	
Erie	16				
Michigan Central	53¾				
Michigan Southern	52⅝	53¼	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
Illinois Central	93	93¼			
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90½				
Chicago & Northwestern	39	39½	39½	39½	39⅝
Do. preferred	74				74
Rock Island	107				107⅛
St. Paul common	33⅝	33⅝			34¼
Do. preferred	63	63½			63¾
Wabash common	6				6⅛
Fort Wayne	97¼				97¾
Ohio & Mississippi	15⅝			16⅛	16¼
Union Pacific	70½	69¾			70⅛
Harlem	131				
Hannibal & St. Jos	18½	18½			18¾
Atlantic & Pacific Pref	31				31¼
C. C. & I. C	3¼				3⅜
Missouri 6's	101¾				101⅞

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central			50¼
Reading	20½		
United Co.'s of N. J	129¾		
Oil Creek			105⅝
Lehigh Valley			61⅝
Allegheny Valley	92		
Central Transp'n Co	48½		
Empire Transp'n Co	54		
P., C. and St. L. m. b. c			75¾

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 116⅝.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, September 28.—Money easy at 1¼@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5½@7 per cent. Customs receipts $308,000. Produce exports $4,100,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $55,000. Clearings $19,000,000. Bankers' bills 479@482¾.

GOLD

Opened at 116¾, advanced to 117 and closed at 116⅞. Rates paid for borrowing were 3-64, 1-32 and 1-64 per cent. per diem.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds are firm. Railroad bonds active. The Pacific issues were strong and higher, while the others declined. State bonds quiet. Stocks opened strong but in the main higher, the leading feature being Pacific Mail, which advanced from 34½ to 36¾. Michigan Central rose from 53 to 53¾, and Lake Shore from 52⅝ to 53¾. The market was firm until near the close, when there was a reaction in the general list of from ⅛@¼ per cent. from the highest point, and from ½@1¼ per cent. in Atlantic and Pacific preferred. Missouri Pacific and Michigan Central, Pacific 5's" advanced to 99¾, reacted to 99½ and closed at 99¾. The rise in this stock was based on rumors that the company had sold their line of wooden sides and excursions in the Japan trade for $750,000, but nothing definite could be ascertained in regard to the rumor. Lake Shore reacted to 53¾, closing at 53¾. Atlantic and Pacific declined from 10¼ to 10. Missouri Pacific from 35¾ to 44 and Michigan Central from 50½ to 54. Transactions at the Stock Exchange 171,000 shares, of which 94,000 were Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Lake Shore and Michigan, 6,000 Erie, 40,000 Lake Shore and 6,000 Ohio and Mississippi.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
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American Ex	58	Fort Wayne	98
United States Ex	64	Terre Haute	18
New York Central	102	Do preferred	35
Erie	16⅝	Chicago & Alton	120
Do preferred	31	Do preferred	130
Harlem	130	Ohio & Mississippi	15¾
Do preferred	130¼	C. C. & I. C	3¾
Mich. Central	53¾	Darling & Q'ny	119¼
Lake Shore	53⅝	Hannibal & St. Jos	18¾
Illinois Central	93½	Delaware & Lack	122¼
Cleveland & Pitts	90½	Atlantic & Pac. 1st	99¾
Northwestern	39¾	Union Pac. stock	70
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5-20's, 1865, new	119⅝	10-40's coupons	117
5-20's, 1867	120¼	Currency 6's	124

STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee, old	51¾	Virginia, old	40
Tennessee, new	36¾	Missouri 6's	101¾
Virginia, new	40		

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GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, September 28, 1875.

The feeling in commercial circles generally was active and satisfactory. The exception was in grain and produce which were rather dull so far as the city trade is concerned. The shipping business in grain while still carried on in limited proportions, compared with other trade centers, is on the increase, and the shipments reported from the elevator alone during the past two days, are nearly 3,500 bushels. The receipts of merchandise by the various railways centering here are on the increase, and make a very favorable showing. On the whole the commercial situation is quite satisfactory and encouraging.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,012	Apples, bbls	177
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Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The trade in grain continues quiet at quotably unchanged prices. We quote old wheat at $1 55@1 58 per bushel for white; $1 51@1 54 for amber; $1 47@1 50 for red winter; prime sound new red winter $1 30@1 35; damaged 80c@$1 20. Corn was quiet and steady; 1 car prime shelled at 72@72½ bushel for prime yellow; 70@71c for high mixed; 69@70c for low-mixed. Ear corn 70@72c bushel for prime yellow on track; 72@73c for mixed. Oats were steady and unchanged, with liberal receipts and a fair demand. We quote Western white at 47@48c per bushel; Ohio and Penn. sylvania do 46@46c; dark to light mixed 42@45c. Barley is rather quiet at $1 15 per bushel for No. 2 spring; $1 00@1 05 for good grain slightly off color; $1 20@1 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio fall. Rye is easy at 86@90c per bushel for prime. Jobbing prices of corn and oats rule 3@5c above quotations. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stock in granary at the principal points of accumulation, at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York canals and by rail, was as follows at the dates named:

Dates.	Wheat. bush.	Corn. bush.	Oats. bush.	Barley. bush.	Rye. bush.
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FLOUR—Receipts are increasing and under the influence of the new wheat, prices for sound lots are quoted somewhat lower than the 100 barrels high-grade St. Louis at $8 60. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: $8 50@9 00 for choice to fancy; $8 00@8 50 for family; $7 50@7 75 for straight XXX; $7 00@7 25 for straight XX; $6 50@6 75 for straight X; $5 75@6 25 for extra; $5 25@5 50 for clear; $4 75@5 00 for low grades; $4 50@5 00 for spring wheat; $4 00@4 50 for rye flour. Jobbing prices of the leading dealers for small lots of flour are steady and firm as follows: Choice brands of white wheat flour at $5 00@5 25; choice to fancy do at $5 25@5 50; choice to fancy winter brands of family flour $5 50; Wisconsin is quoted at $7 00; Minnesota $7 25; red winter wheat flour is active at $7 00@7 25; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; self raising flour, in 5 lb packages, $7 50; Buckwheat, in packages, $1 75; pineapples, 2 lb cans, $2 00; pears, 2 lb cans, $2 25; pine pickles, $2 40 25, quart do $2 35; half-gallon do $3 75; gallon pickles, $6 00; doz. $5 50; bbls containing 1,500 pickles, $9 00; ½ bbls containing 600 pickles, $5 25.

Petroleum.

September 20.—The market was weaker today and a decided downward tendency set in, which was most noticeable in crude, but was also apparent in refined.

CRUDE—The market opened weak and offish, especially in the speculative lines. Shipment was also weak at the opening and showed a decided decline. The early quotations were at $1 05@1 07½ for Cornish certificates; $1 05@1 08¾ for United do; $1 09@1 12½ for Union do; $1 08½@1 10 for immediate shipments. The volume of business is somewhat reduced, being reported at 48,000 barrels.

REFINED—The weakening influences of the crude market and the bearish character of the Eastern markets, produces a weak feeling here, and prices are easy. Some not quotably lower. We quote standard white at 11½@11½c; New York rules at 11½c for prompt; 11@11½c for early October. Philadelphia rules at 11½@ 12c. Baltimore is quoted at 13½c.

OIL BARRELS—Are steady and unchanged at former prices, viz: $1 35@1 40 for city; $1 20@1 25 for country; 90c@$1 00 for second hand.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, September 28.—The *Derrick* says: There was a quiet day in petroleum and there were few important fluctuations in any of the markets. It is definitely certified that variation in prices was confined to a range of 1½@2½c, opening at $1 49¾ and up to the close low, if any, dealings were higher than $1 47½. At the close $1 47½ was asked and $1 49½ was bid. Conduit sold at $1 48¾ and $1 46½, closing at $1 46¾ and $1 43¾. Relief and Pennsylvania were offered at $1 48¾ and at the close $1 40 was bid. Shipment—The best line in the evening was $1 70. Sales of 48,000 barrels yesterday.

TITUSVILLE, September 28.—The *Herald* says: The market was so set as nothing as that of the great, which caused a slight falling off in the quotations. The demand was not so great, which caused a slight falling off in the quotations. Upper road oil could be purchased at $1 75, and for United it was $1 47½ was bid; $1 48¾ asked. Sales:

1,500 bbls. Upper road, spot.....$1 75
1,800 bbls, Upper road, spot.....1 73¾
8,000 bbls, United, at river.....1 48½
5,500 bbls, United, at river.....1 49
2,000 bbls, United, at river.....1 47¼
2,000 bbls, immediate, at river.....1 75
1,000 bbls, immediate, at river.....1 73¾
2,000 bbls, immediate, at river.....1 75
2,000 bbls, immediate, at river.....1 77½

NEW YORK, September 28, closing 3?.—There are sellers at slightly easier prices and with the creek markets in a less favorable position trade is very slow. Exporters show less inclination to operate. The closing prices are: Crude in bulk 7c for prompt, and 7½@7¾c for October; do in shipping order 11@11½c for September and October; refined 14c for prompt; 14@14½c for October; cases 18@20c; naphtha 11@11½c for prompt. For Philadelphia delivery refined was quoted at 13½@13½c for spot and the month. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 13½c.

TITUSVILLE, September 28.—Market weaker and nominal at $1 72½.

OIL CITY, September 28.—Market dull, declining and nominal at $1 68¾.

ROUSEVILLE, September 28.—Market quiet; bid at $1 69.

TIMOTHY, September 28.—Market quiet at $1 75.

PHILADELPHIA, September 28.—Market quiet and firm; standard white 135@ [illegible]; cases 175c.

PARKERS, September 27.—Market weak; shipment nominal at $1 60¾@1 70; United $1 42½.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, September 28.—Petroleum firm; refined 13c; crude 6¾@7c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 28.—Petroleum quiet; refined 13¾@13¾c; crude in barrels held at 13¼c.

BALTIMORE, September 28.—Petroleum strong; refined 13¾c; crude 6¾@6¾c.

LONDON, September 28.—Refined petroleum 9½ @10; spirits 8½.

ANTWERP, September 28.—Refined petroleum 24 francs.

LIVERPOOL, September 28.—Refined petroleum 9@10; spirits do 10½.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard O Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	783
Lockhart & F	Warden, F & Co, Phila	572
National O W	Warden, F & Co, Phila	416
Livingston Bros.	Warden, F & Co, Phila	400
King & Goodwin	J S Davis, Phila	96
Citizens Ref Co	J S Davis, Phila	800
H S A Stewart	George Pohl, Phila	350
Central Ref Co	Central Ref Co, Phila	550
Total		3,704

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & F	Brilliant Oil Works	1,180
N W Stevenson	Peerless Oil Works	917
J Bushnell	Standard Oil Works	880
J J Fisher	Miller's Oil Works	600
B B Campbell	Aladdin Oil Works	469
J Bushnell	Model Oil Works	451
J Bushnell	Brilliant Oil Works	399
J Bushnell	Crystal Oil Works	398
S Craig	Susquehanna Oil Works	150
B S Duncan	Radiant Oil Works	100
B S Duncan	Star Oil Works	80
Total		5,644

General Merchandise.

ALES—The demand is moderate at easy prices as follows: X $9 00 per barrel; XX $10 00 ₱ barrel; domestic ale, in bottles, $1 50@1 75 per dozen; India ale $11 00 ₱ barrel; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gallons, $23 00; barrels, 41 gallons, $39,000 hhds, 64 gallons, $35 00; in cases, 4 dozen bottles, $20 75; William Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 8 dozen bottles, $2 75@3 00 ₱ dozen; Robert Younger's sparkling ale $2 75@3 00 ₱ dozen; Guinness' stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $2 75@3 00 ₱ dozen; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $2 25 ₱ dozen; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $2 75 ₱ dozen.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—We quote' alcohol at $2 70@2 90 ₱ gallon. Highwines are easier at $1 20@1 21 ₱ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a good demand at steady prices. We quote: Extra gunny bags 22c; do second-hand 22c; Union bags 22c; American A's 20c; Pittsburgh A's 23c; California grain bags 9c; English do 12c; Penn Mill 3 bushel 45c; do 2½ bushel 40c; do 2 bushel 35c.

BAKING POWDER—Quoted as follows: ¼ ₱ cans $4 50 ₱ dozen; ½ ₱ cans $4 00; 1 ₱ cans $6 75; 5 cans $25 00; 10 ₱ boxes 16c ₱ ₱.

BEANS—Quotations are nominal at $2 10@2 15 for white medium.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—We quote new buckwheat flour at $4 00 per barrel.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand and liberal supply, with prices quotably unchanged. We quote extra at 35@36c; fair to good 31c per ₱. Prime to choice dairy was steady at 30@32c; fair to good 26@29c; common to low grades 24@25c.

CHEESE—The market was firm with a good demand. We quote new Ohio flats 13½c; Switzer 16@18c; Limberger 14@16c.

CIDER—We quote new sweet cider at $7 75@8 00 ₱ barrel.

EGGS—There was a steady and unchanged market with quotations generally at 20c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FRUIT—We quote peaches easter at $1 00@1 25 ₱ box for choice; 50@75c for common grades. Plums in fair demand at $2 00@3 00 ₱ bushel. California pears in fair demand at $4 00 ₱ box; country do $2 00@3 00 ₱ bushel. Grapes were in fair supply at 4@5c ₱ ₱. Crab-apples $1 25@2 00 ₱ bushel.

HONEY—New honey is quoted at 20@25c per pound.

ONIONS—The market is weak at $2 50@2 75 per barrel.

POTATOES—The market is moderately brisk with liberal receipts. We quote at 50c ₱ bushel in car lots on track. From store there is a quiet but steady market at $1 50@2 00 ₱ barrel; 50@60c per bushel, as to quality. Sweet potatoes are easy at $3 00@3 50 per barrel for Baltimores; $4 50@4 60 for Jerseys.

POULTRY—There is a moderately active trade. Spring chickens are quoted at 45@50c per pair; old hens 65@70c per pair.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quiet at $1 75@1 80; timothy seed is jobbing at $2 90@3 00 per bushel; in round lots $2 80@2 90. Clover seed $5 25@5 50.

Provisions.

There is a steady trade at generally unchanged prices. We note an advance in city rendered tallow, but with this exception, the values in this market show no quotable alteration notwithstanding the irregularity of prices at Chicago, caused by speculative combination there.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10½c ₱ ₱; clear rib sides 14c; clear sides 14½c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar-cured at 15½@ 15¾c. Sugar-cured canvassed hams, 15c; fancy do canvassed is quoted at 16½c; dried beef 13c; beef tongues, per dozen, $5 50; ham sausage 16c.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet and steady. We quote at $23 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD—We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, 9½c ₱ ₱, 14½c; half bbls do 15¼c; in buckets, 15½c; in 5 ₱ caddies, 17½c; in 3 ₱ caddies do, 17½c; in 2 ₱ pails do, 18c; in 5 ₱ do, 17½c; in 6 ₱ do, 17½c.

TALLOW—The market is steady. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, $1 05@1 08 ₱ gallon; No. 1 do, 95c; No. 2, 75c.

TALLOW—We quote country dealers' tallow at 10@10½c; choice country rendered 9@9½c; medium do, 7½@8c.

Groceries.

There is an active city and order trade in standard groceries. The price changes are not numerous or important. We note an advance in cloves to 60c; in soaps, of German mottled to 7¼c; and of mould candles to 12c. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ ₱.	*Sugars.*	₱ ₱.
Fancy Rio	26 c	Standard A...11 c@11¼
Choice Rio	25 c	Standard B...10½@10¾
Prime Rio	24 c	Do. extra C...10@10½
Good Rio	23 c	Extra C—yellow	9¼c
Java	34@	Franklin, yellow	9c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12@
Rio, in papers	30 c	Crushed	11¾c
Rio, in bulk	29@	Powdered	11¾c
Java, in papers	37 c	Granulated	11¼c
Java, in bulk	36¼c	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Teas.		Strictly choice N. O.	72@
Young Hyson	50@	Prime	70c
Gunpowder	50@	Good	65c
Imperial	50@	*Syrups.*	
Japan	55@	Ex. white drips	70c
Oolong	25@	Sugar drips	60c
Fancy	1 00	Lower grades	35@
Souchong	55@	*Starch.*	₱ ₱.
Spices.		Pearl	9¼@
Choice Cas'a	8	Silver gloss	9¾c
Palmo	27@	Corn	10¼c
Rangoon	25@	*Soaps.*	
Cloves	60 c	Irish soap ₱ bx	$4 35
Allspice	17½@	B. S. Star, ₱ box	5 00
Cassia	23	Babbitt's best ₱ bx	7 00
Pepper	25 c	Do N. Y. City ₱ ₱	9 c
Candles.		Germania	7½@
Star, full weight	18 c	*Soda.*	
Stearine	15 c	Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c
Mould	12 c	Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5½c
		Bi-carb, in 1 papers	7 c

Money and Stocks.

NEW YORK, September 28.—Money easy at 1@2 per cent. Prime commercial paper 5@7 per cent. Sterling exchange steady at 480@480½ for sixty days and 483@483½ for demand. Gold 116¾@116⅞. Government bonds steady. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds active. Stocks opened strong and generally higher, but in the main higher, the leading feature being Pacific Mail, which advanced from 34½ to 36¾. Michigan Central rose from 53 to 53¾, and Lake Shore from 52⅝ to 53¾. The market was firm until near the close, when there was a reaction in the general list of from ⅛@¼ per cent. from the highest point, and from ½@1¼ per cent. in Atlantic and Pacific preferred. Missouri Pacific and Michigan Central, Pacific 5's" advanced to 99¾, reacted to 99½ and closed at 99¾. The rise in this stock was based on rumors that the company had sold their line of wooden sided steamers in the Japan trade for $750,000, but nothing definite could be ascertained in regard to the rumor. Lake Shore reacted to 53¾, closing at 53¾. Atlantic and Pacific declined from 10¼ to 10. Missouri Pacific from 35¾ to 44 and Michigan Central from 50½ to 54. Transactions at the Stock Exchange 171,000 shares, of which 94,000 were Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Lake Shore and Michigan, 6,000 Erie, 40,000 Lake Shore and 6,000 Ohio and Mississippi.

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Aug. 7, '75	4,675,846	8,282,054	1,193,689	16,414	31,244
Sept. 29, '74	5,284,000	4,000,000	1,000,000	200,000	100,000

FLOUR—Receipts are increasing and under the influence of the new wheat, prices for sound lots are quoted somewhat lower than the 100 barrels high-grade St. Louis at $8 60. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: $8 50@9 00 for choice to fancy; $8 00@8 50 for family; $7 50@7 75 for straight XXX; $7 00@7 25 for straight XX; $6 50@6 75 for straight X; $5 75@6 25 for extra; $5 25@5 50 for clear; $4 75@5 00 for low grades; $4 50@5 00 for spring wheat; $4 00@4 50 for rye flour. Jobbing prices of the leading dealers for small lots of flour are steady and firm as follows: Choice brands of white wheat flour at $5 00@5 25; choice to fancy do at $5 25@5 50; choice to fancy winter brands of family flour $5 50; Wisconsin is quoted at $7 00; Minnesota $7 25; red winter wheat flour is active at $7 00@7 25; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; self raising flour, in 5 lb packages, $7 50; Buckwheat, in packages, $1 75; pineapples, 2 lb cans, $2 00; pears, 2 lb cans, $2 25; pine pickles, $2 40 25, quart do $2 35; half-gallon do $3 75; gallon pickles, $6 00; doz. $5 50; bbls containing 1,500 pickles, $9 00; ½ bbls containing 600 pickles, $5 25.

Petroleum.

September 20.—The market was weaker today and a decided downward tendency set in, which was most noticeable in crude, but was also apparent in refined.

CRUDE—The market opened weak and offish, especially in the speculative lines. Shipment was also weak at the opening and showed a decided decline.

CITY MATTERS

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV.,
Room 23, First National Bank,
PITTSBURGH, PA., September 28, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	30 016	53	67	S.	Light.	Clear.
2 P. M.	29 974	75	40	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
9 P. M.	30 000	61	77	S.	Light.	Fair.

Mean barometer...30.056 Highest thermom.....77
Mean thermometer...67 Lowest thermom.....50

G. W. Spencer, Dentist, 254 Penn Avenue.
The preservation of the natural teeth a specialty. Artificial human eyes inserted.

Bad Bread
that you have is caused by using flour made from new wheat. This can be avoided by asking your grocer for the Famous Rising Sun.

Coal Property for Sale.
In an advertisement in another column, headed as above, will be found a description of valuable coal lands on the Louisville and Paducah Railroad, in Kentucky. It will be sold at a great bargain. Further particulars may be obtained by addressing J. H. Estill, No. 358 Green street, Louisville, Ky.

The Splanes's Parlor Case.
Richard Splane, Thomas Hoye, John Timmony and William Weyman, the parties arrested at "Splane's Parlor," Market street, Saturday night, while engaged in a little game of "sweat-cloth," were before Mayor McCarthy yesterday for a hearing. After talking the matter over among themselves for some time, they decided to waive the formality of a hearing. The Mayor required each one of the defendants to furnish bail in the sum of $2,000 for their appearance at court to answer.

Cutting Affray.
About three o'clock yesterday morning a cutting affray occurred at the dump boat of A. L. Morris & Co., moored at the Point, the principals being John Williams, a colored man in the employ of Archy Taylor, a night soiler, and Charles Braetigam, formerly in the employ of Morris & Co. The two men had a previous quarrel, and, meeting at the time stated, it was renewed. Braetigam drew a large knife from his pocket and stabbed Williams three times, on the head and face. The colored man was seriously, although not dangerously injured. He appeared before Mayor McCarthy yesterday and preferred a charge of felonious assault and battery against his assailant, who was arrested and held for a hearing.

Fire at the Exposition Buildings.
It has been very appropriately suggested that the greatest precaution should be taken to guard the buildings of the Industrial Institute against fire during the exposition. We are glad to announce that Dr. J. H. Connelly has determined to relieve all apprehensions that might otherwise be felt, by placing his extinguisher on the grounds. He is even now preparing to have it in readiness, and the ground is being staked off and the machinery place in position. This action will accomplish a two-fold purpose, it will insure the buildings against danger from fire, and will give visitors an opportunity of examining an invention that is really one of the wonders of the nineteenth century. Public exhibitions will be given at least two or three days in the week, that all may have the opportunity of witnessing its marvelous results.

The Thirty-Third Street Damages.
There have been no less than three "views" on the opening of Thirty-third street; and certain property-holders of the Thirteenth ward, who have had "benefits" assessed upon them, think that there has been one "view" too many. When the street was opened and graded, the Board of Viewers reported that no property had been damaged. Several property holders insisted that they had been damaged, and a review was ordered, with the same result —no damages. Still another whack was had at the matter. Messrs. O. Sawyer, C. B. Seeley and Jacob Covode being the viewers. They reported damages to the amount of $14,000, which is set over as benefits upon property in the vicinity of the street. The citizens object to being "benefitted" in any such way, and have, in public indignation meeting assembled, entered their solemn protest against the report, and appointed a committee to employ counsel to fight the "outrage" to the bitter end.

International Conference of Women's Christian Associations.
The month of October promises to be an eventful one to the people of Pittsburgh and vicinity. Among the various objects of interest, the third International Conference of Woman's Christian Associations will be one of the most prominent. Delegates from this country and Europe are expected to be present to interchange views and experiences with regard to Woman's work. The Woman's conference will be held October 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th—day and evening—and will be under the auspices of the Women's Christian Association of Pittsburgh and Allegheny—one of the largest and most successful in the United States. The subjects for discussion will embrace the best methods of carrying forward the eleemosynary institutions under its care. This alone must interest the patrons, friends and Christian people of this community. Meetings of this kind must result in giving a fresh impetus to Christian efforts, and should be encouraged.
The religious papers of the country, and the press generally, are urged to notice this in their columns.

Sudden Death of a Printer.
We are pained to announce the sudden demise of Mr. William T. Gazzam, a well-known printer of this city, and for a number of years past foreman in the book and job office of Mr. James McMillin. Mr. Gazzam had not been in robust health for some years, suffering more or less from a afflicted with weakness of the lungs. He was able to attend to business, however, and was in his usual health up to within a few moments before his death. He arose as usual yesterday morning, at six o'clock, when he was seized with hemorrhage of the lungs, and expired in less than five minutes. The deceased was a most skillful and experienced printer, and well versed in everything pertaining to the craft. He was an industrous and worthy citizen, fulfilling all the relations of life in an upright and honorable manner. His death will cause sincere sorrow among a large circles of friends, and will fall with a crushing weight upon his aged parents and his wife. He is the third member of the family that has died within the past two years—a younger brother having met with a fatal accident in Missouri, and a sister, Mrs. Workman, having recently died in the same State.
The funeral will take place from the family residence, No. 4 Clark street, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

South Side Central Hartranft Club.
Republicans of the South Side held a meeting last evening, at the office of Deputy Mayor Schaffer, for the purpose of organizing a torch-marching club.
Col. Isaac Kline was called to the chair, and Casper Wehner chosen Secretary.
On motion it was decided to name the organization the South Side Central Hartranft Club, and John M. Schaffer, Esq., was elected Treasurer.
The following committees were appointed:
On Hall—Wm. Doyle, B. N. McCoy, W. F. Willock, Robert Scott, Colonel Isaac Cline.
Finance Committee—Mark Donley, Esq., Wm. McClurg, John Launer, E. R. Brown, Esq., Robert Mercer, Esq., Nich. Jones, John Schultz, Richard Irwine, Nich. Miller, Andrew Bender, John Nusser, Aug. Engle, Daniel Wendt, Robert Scott, Colonel Cline, Richard Jones, Dr. I. W. Riggs, George Powel, Charles Evans, B. N. McCoy, E. G. Krehan, Hon. Miles Humphries, Denny Ralph, Fred. Cories, Charles Ott, Jacob Sutter, George Smith, Nath. Brokaw, Jacob Soffel, John Wilbert, Charles Fetterman, John G. Conner.
After the meeting had been opened the meeting adjourned to meet at the Market Hall, South Side, on Thursday evening next, at half-past seven o'clock, when an election for the officers of the Marching Club will be held.

The Allegheny Cattle Yards.
The ordinance passed by Allegheny Councils requiring the removal of the cattle yards in the Second ward, on or before the 1st of October, is likely to get up a case for the courts. The owners and lessees of the property claim that Councils have no right to oust them, and aver that their place has never been proven to be a nuisance. As to keeping down and depreciating the value of property they say that it is simply the misfortune of the parties owning property in that vicinity, and that they are under no obligations to move out at a great loss, simply for their accommodation. Again they say they have considerable money invested in the property and fixtures which would be almost entirely lost were they compelled to pull up stakes and move. For these reasons they propose to resist the enforcement of the action of Councils, and it is expected that the matter will be up before the courts at an early day. Among those most deeply interested in the matter are James Hunter, who has a lease on considerable of the property which has several years to run, and Alex. Greenawalt who owns some buildings and fixtures. Besides these there are others interested more or less. Altogether this is a matter of very great interest to many residents of the Second ward, and an early final settlement will be anxiously hoped for.

Philadelphia White Mountain Cake at K. Blair's, No. 39 Fifth avenue.

BASE BALL.

The Xanthas Defeat the Middleport Mutuals—Other Games.

Fully fifteen hundred persons assembled at Union Park, yesterday, to witness the game between the Middleport Mutuals and the Xanthas, and the game was eminently worthy of the large attendance, as it was the best that has been played in this vicinity this season. Game was called at three P. M., Russ. McKelvy, of the Braddocks, acting as umpire. The first four innings were played without a mark for either club. In the fifth inning the Mutuals, by excellent batting, made four runs and whitewashed their opponents. The sixth inning resulted in mutual (no pun) "goose eggs." In the seventh inning the Xanthas scored three to nothing for the Mutuals. The excitement now became intense, and the betting friends of the Xanthas, who had been trying to "hedge" at the close of the fifth inning, were inspired with the hope that their greenbacks had been rightly placed. The result of the eighth inning brought Xantha stock above par, as the club whitewashed the Mutuals and scored two, making the score five to four in favor of the Xanthas. In the last inning the Mutuals were again whitewashed, and the Xanthas got three.

THE SCORE.

XANTHAS.	O.	R.	MUTUALS.	O.	R.
Douthett, c.f.	2	2	Hall, c.	3	1
Wilkinson, 1 b.	3	1	Hawk, p.	3	0
Hagan, p.	3	1	A. Dickey, 2.	3	0
Lane, c.	3	1	Lloyd, 1. f.	3	0
Wiley, 3 b.	3	0	Russell, c. f.	3	0
Guise, s. s.	3	1	E. Watson, 3 b.	2	1
Patterson, r. f.	4	0	J. Watson, s. s.	3	1
Sullivan, 2 b.	4	1	Baker, 1 b.	3	0
Curry, l. f.	4	1	L. Dickey, r. f.	2	1
	27	8		27	4

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mutuals	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0—4
Xanthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	3—8

SOME FINE PLAYS.

Among the notably fine plays were the following: A treble play was made on the part of the Xanthas, Wiley, at third bases, taking a foul fly, and by a good throw to second, and thence to first, the side was put out. E. Watson, of the Mutuals, put a sky-skimmer over Curry's head, in left field, who, by a dexterous throw to third base, succeeded in putting the runner out. The Mutuals made a splendid double play in the fifth inning.
Mr. Frank Byrne, of Allegheny, offered a silver cup, and another gentleman ten dollars to the member of the Xanthas making best score. Another prize of five dollars was offered to the man making the second best. Douthett took the first prize and Sullivan the second.

OTHER GAMES.

The Mutuals expect to play a picked nine at Tarentum to-day, and will play the Braddocks on the grounds of the latter to-morrow.
The Iron City and Downer clubs play their third game at Union Park to-morrow.
The Liddell and Spence club play at Union Park on Saturday.
The Xanthas have received a letter from the Mutuals of Meadville relative to playing their second game. They have replied that they are willing to go to Meadville if they are guaranteed a sufficient sum.
On Monday a game was played on Troy Hill, between the it. F. Eggers and the Centennials. The score stood thirteen to nine in favor of the first named club. John Vollman acted as umpire.
On Monday afternoon, at Superior Station, Allegheny, the long looked for and much talked of game came off between Woolsey's Express nine and members of the Young Men's Republican Club. The following is the score:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Express	2	5	1	5	4	3	5	—31
Y. M. R. C.	3	3	1	2	0	4	1	—12

GOV. HARTRANFT.

His Visit on Saturday Next—Parade of the Marching Clubs.

Governor Hartranft will visit Pittsburgh on Saturday next and remain until Monday evening. It is hoped also that President Grant will stop in the city on his way East the same day, and preparations are in progress to give the distinguished gentlemen a fitting reception. The demonstration of the marching clubs, in the evening, in honor of the occasion, will be a notable one. A grand torchlight procession will take place, and it is expected that every club of the two cities and vicinity will take part. A meeting of the marshals of the clubs, as announced elsewhere, will be held on Thursday afternoon to make the necessary arrangements. The affair promises to be a great success.
If the refitting of the Lincoln Club rooms shall have progressed sufficiently the distinguished gentlemen will be fittingly received there.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Republican Executive Committee.

The County Republican Executive Committee met yesterday afternoon, Russell Errett, Chairman, presiding.
Reports from the various standing committees were presented and approved.
Public meetings were asked for from Sharpsburg, Hoboken and Elizabeth borough, an it the matter was referred to the Committee on Meetings and Speakers for arrangements.
On motion of Mr. Braun, the various Hartranft marching clubs of the county were requested to parade in a body on Saturday evening next, the occasion of the visit of Governor Hartranft to this city.
It was also ordered that the Secretary call a meeting of the marshals of the various clubs to be held on Thursday next, at two P. M., to elect a Chief Marshal and make all necessary arrangements for the turnout.
Mr. Pulpress made an encouraging report of the organization of colored clubs on the North Side.
Adjourned.

ALLEGHENY HARTRANFT CLUB.

Meeting Last Evening—Election of Officers.

The members of the Allegheny Hartranft Club met last evening in their hall, Federal street, and elected the following officers:
President—Hon. Joseph Walton.
Vice Presidents—Hon. H. M. Long, Col. T. M. Bayne, Mayor Phillips, Hon. John H. Hare, Andrew Smith, Esq., Wm. Heagy, Esq., John Burns, Esq.
Secretary—M. Barry.
Treasurer—Harry W. Oliver, Esq.
Grand Marshal—W. L. Braun.
Assistant Marshal—James Shallenberger.
Captain—J. A. Herron.
First Lieutenant—James C. Shannon.
Secon Lieutenant—Wm. Smith.

Important to Cigar Manufacturers.
The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has sent out a very vigorous letter to the collectors throughout the country instructing them to enforce the law in relation to the proper branding of cigar boxes, about which great complaint has been made. The law provides that all cigars which shall be removed from any manufactory or place where cigars are made without branding into each box with a branding-iron the number of cigars contained therein, the name of the manufacturer and the number of the district and State, shall be forfeited to the United States. The violation of the law is punishable by a fine ranging from $100 to $1,000, with an imprisonment from six months to three years. Since the passage of the law many manufacturers have evaded its provisions by other methods than that prescribed by law, namely, that of branding. Some have just stamped boxes of tin, and some have contented themselves with a label. There is no excuse for ignorance of the law, as some time ago the Commissioner issued sixty thousand circulars, in French, German and English, containing copies of the law. The Commissioner, after receiving for some time complaints from boilermen throughout the country of the evasion upon the part of manufacturers, has issued a mandatory letter to all the Collectors, requiring them to immediately prosecute with the fullest rigor of the law every case that comes under their notice, aad no excuses are to be received. The plain letter of the law is to be most strictly enforced, and any evasions are to be punished without mercy.

High School.
Rev. S. F. DeHass, D. D., United States Consul at Jerusalem, honored the High School by a visit yesterday morning. He was accompanied by J. H. Nobbs, Esq., President of the Board of Education. Principal B. C. Jillson introduced the Reverend DeHass to the pupils of the school, who were assembled in the chapel at the time, announcing that he would say a few words to them about the schools of the Orient. The pupils and teachers were so much interested in the address that the speaker was encouraged to continue for half an hour. His descriptions of the places of interest which he had personally visited were very entertaining indeed, and the flashes of wit and humor, which appeared ed to come without an effort from the speaker, provoked his hearers to rounds of laughter, and made them anxious for more. That the gentleman's address was fully appreciated was amply evidenced by the hearty applause which he received at the close of his remarks.

The Humane Society.
The Executive Committee of the Humane Society will meet this afternoon. The Presbyterian *Banner* says of the Society: This institution is still in vigorous pursuit of butchers guilty of treating cattle badly. The Society has recently received documents from England, Scotland and Italy, showing that it has not only made itself felt in Allegheny county, but has gained a reputation across the sea.

Philadelphia White Mountain Cake at K. Blair's, No. 39 Fifth avenue.

STANTON AVENUE.

Another Attack on the Constutionality of the Penn Avenue Act.

M. A. Woodward, Esq., on behalf of Jas. P. Wilson, filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas No. 1, yesterday, against the city of Pittsburgh and the Commissioners of Stanton avenue. He represents that he is the owner of six and one-half acres of land, lying along the south side of Stanton avenue, in the Eighteenth ward, two and one-sixth acres of which lie within the 120 feet subject to the assessment. The land, he sets forth, is purely agricultural and sparsely settled; and further, that thirteen several pieces contain about nine-tenths of the entire frontage of the avenue. The Commissioners have assessed the cost at $15 44 per foot, on each side, placing an incumbrance upon complainant's land of $12,283 10, which is, if enforceable, a confiscation of it. The assessment is over $10,000 in excess of any benefits to it from the improvement of the avenue, including, as complained, the expenses charged for the building of an extensive stone wall for the benefit of the Allegheny Cemetery, which wall is not a part of, nor required by, nor made for the avenue. The complainant claims that the assessment is illegal and unconstitutional. He charges that the act of April 2, 1870, is unconstitutional and void, especially as regards the provisions for assessment, their lieu, payment and collection, and that the so-called improvement under the provisions of the act of April 2, 1870, by virtue of the Stanton Avenue Act of March 24, 1873, and without compliance with the provision that the consent of a majority in interest of the property holders be firs. obtained, the same having been repealed by the last named act, was a misapplication of the act, and illegal. The court is asked to declare the assessment upon the complainant's land illegal and void, to restrain the defendants from filing their schedule of assessments, from engaging in any proceedings at law or otherwise to enforce payment of the assessment, and from demanding or pretending to have a lien on the land. The case will be argued at an early day.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of I. W. Grubbs & Co., debtors, of this city, on petition of debtor for an injunction, and on motion, an order was made for a hearing upon the same on the 4th proximo, in the meantime restraining Peter Hutchinson from performing the acts sought to be enjoined.
In the matter of U. Marshall & Co., bankrupts, of Luzerne county. Report of the Register confirmed, and the assignees ordered to pay the following dividends, viz: Brown & Gray, $4,014 88; to J. P. Kirby, $3,033 95; to James Brown, assignee, &c., $1,279 49, and to James Brown, $3,142 07.
In the matter of Shenfield & McCullough, bankrupts, of Butler county, on petition for an injunction, and on motion an order was made for a hearing on the same on the 5th prox., and in the meantime restraining the Shoe and Leather bank of Boston *et al.* from performing the acts sought to be enjoined.
In the matter of Jacob Kenner, of Erie, bankrupt, on motion, an order was made modifying an order for the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens. And the petition of the assignee was presented for the ascertainment and liquidation of liens, and an order made referring the same to Register Woodruff.
The following cases were disposed of in admiralty:
In the case of Benjamin Moorhead vs. the steamer "Athletic," on motion, an attachment and monition was ordered and issued, returnable the 5th prox.
In the case of the United States vs. the distillery, etc., owned by Wm. Brinton, an argument was had on the rule to show cause why a decree of forfeiture should not be entered, for want of a sufficient answer. Decision of the Court reserved.

Common Pleas No. 1.—Judge Collier.
Joseph Moore vs. James Bennett. Judgment of non suit.
In the case of the Borough of Beltzhoover vs. John Ubenger *et al.* leave was granted the defendants to amend the bill and add the township of Lower St. Clair as defendant.
In the case of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal and Oil Company vs. Wm. Smith & Sons, the following verdict by agreement was taken: For the plaintiff, in the sum of $4,385 62; but the defendants being in bankruptcy, leave to file exceptions in the case contra verts the plaintiff's right to recover, this verdict is taken for liquidation, subject to said proceedings in bankruptcy as to lien and all remedies by executions.
In the case of John B. Bell vs. Milligan, Bros. & Co., an action for rent, the jury found for plaintiff for $222 10.
Dr. E. Donnelly vs. James Sullivan. Action for professional services. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth for use vs. Fairburn *et al.*; Garber vs. Woods *et al.*; Wallard *et al.* vs. D. Graham; McClure vs. Baum *et al.*; Matthews vs. Pollock *et al.*; Summerville, Dillon *et al.*; Albrecht vs. Van Ryn *et al.*; Bourdman vs. Morton; Orthieb *et al.* vs. Rosenbach *et al.*; McMillan vs. Hickman *et al.*; Bahmer vs. Alvarez; Bowman, Childs; Irwin & Co. vs. Wightman *et al.*; Rosenburg vs. Well Bros.; Teedler vs. Bohlandder.

Common Pleas No. 2.—Judge Ewing.
In the ejectment case of William L. Buettler, for use, vs. Cassiday, the jury is out.
In the matter of Anthony Henzer vs. the heirs of Henry Fisher, the court appointed John Paul guardian *ad litem* for Dora, Maggie, Anna, Mary and Catherine Fisher and Frederick and Gatherine Lockinger.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Thomas vs. Warren; McQuiston & Kraff vs. Reese & Co.; Irwin vs. Milligan; Kurtz & Co. vs. Howard & Son; Knox vs. Menold; Thomas *et al.* vs. Rook and wife; Hawthorn, for use vs. Jones; Short vs. City of Pittsburgh; Ecker vs. Coward.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.
Commonwealth vs. Abraham Wolfe, indicted for maintaining a nuisance in the shape of a ferocious dog. Defendant found guilty and fined six cents and the costs of prosecution.
Commonwealth vs. Frederick Johnson, indicted for nuisance in maintaining a cow stable, in the Third ward, in a very unicleanly condition. Jury out.
Commonwealth vs. Amelia Yonker, indicted for larceny. The defendant lives at Laughlin's Station, and was charged with being implicated in the robberies committed by Mrs. Fredericks, of the South Side, in whose house large quantities of stolen goods were recently found. Mrs. Yonker was called upon to answer three indictments for larceny, the prosecutor in each case being Chief of Police McCandless, and the firms from which the goods mentioned in the indictments were stolen being Campbell, Williamson & Dick, W. E. Schmertz and George H. Garber & Co. It will be recollected that there were a few pieces of goods found at these houses, which parties could not positively identify as having been stolen from them, although at the same time there was but little doubt in their minds that the property did belong to them and had been stolen. The cards on the goods had been removed, so that in very many of the cases the owners could only say that they very much resembled goods that they had had. This was the character of the testimony before the jury. The defendent offered no testimony, but made a touching appeal to the jury in that she had no less than seven children around her; the oldest of whom was under twelve years. These all wept at seeing the mother weeping, and a frontier and as Judge White instructed the jury that it was the duty of the Commonwealth to establish clearly the guilt of a party before a conviction could be had for, it was a easy matter to say "not guilty" in this pitiful case.
The husband of the woman, who was also indicted for larceny, pleaded guilty to two indictments, and is now serving his term as to two other indictments.
The constables of the Second, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-second, Thirty-third and Thirty-sixth wards, Pittsburgh; of the Second, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth and Tenth wards, Allegheny City; of the First ward, McKeesport, of the boroughs of Chartiers and Sharpsburg; and the townships of Upper St. Clair, Jefferson, Baldwin, North Fayette, South Fayette, Lower St. Clair, Jefferson and Indiana, are hereby notified to appear before the Grand Jury, on their regular day, Monday, October 4th, with their witnesses.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. William Sanders; G. M. Hazlett; John Hughes; David Smith; James Beresford (2); Andrew Bergaman; Samuel French; Peter Reilly; James Barr; Robert Smith; Joseph Howell; Mary McNally; Isaac Silverman; Rose Cook; James Barr; Ab. McCray; John McElhaney; C. H. Allen; John White; Calvin Mitchell; J. A. Sheridan; James Gills; Albert Steele, *et al*; Christ. Miller.

Minute Men of Allegheny.
Republicans of the Fourth ward, Allegheny who formed the Minute Men in the last Gubernatorial and Presidential campaign, are reorganizing for the present contest. The old equipments, worn at the time of the riot in the Bull Run district under ex-Mayor Calhow, will be again brought into use, and the club will be able to turn out in the general torchlight procession in honor of Gov. Hartranft on Saturday night. Quarters have been secured in the large building on Isabella street, near Anderson, and a meeting will be held there on Thursday night for the purpose of choosing marshals and other officers. All the old members and others who may wish to join are earnestly requested to attend.

THE dwelling house of Mr. Menry Simpson, of Harriotsville, on the old Washington road, about twelve miles from the city, was burned to the ground at an early hour yesterday morning. The family barely escaped being burned alive. The fire is supposed to be the act of an incendiary.

Have You Seen
the Philadelphia White Mountain Cake at K. Blair's, No. 39 Fifth avenue.

DEATH OF MISS MARSHALL.

The Accidental Shooting at Butle.—Sad Result of Recklessness.

In yesterday's COMMERCIAL was published the brief announcement that Miss Lizzie Marshall, of Butler, a niece of Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., of this city, was accidently shot at her home last Sunday morning. Yesterday Mr. Marshall received the intelligence the wounds had resulted falally, the young lady having lingered in great agony until Monday night, when she expired.
The particulars of the sad affair are as follows:
A number of young men who board with Mrs. Marshall, the young lady's mother, were out hunting on Saturday and on returning took their guns into the house without having discharged all of the loads. After dinner on Sunday Mr. Starr, proprietor of a livery stable in Butler, picked up one of the guns which happened to be heavily charged with shot, although he did not know it. He pointed the gun at Miss Marshall, and said, "I'll shoot you Lizzie," and at the same time pulled the trigger. The charge exploded with a tremendous report, and the whole load of shot entered the abdomen of Miss Marshall and penetrated the intestines.
This is one of the saddest, most heartrendering cases on record, and should serve as a lasting warning to that reckless class who are in the habit of pointing guns at people "just for fun." The potent excuse, "didn't know it was loaded," is simply no excuse at all, and the law should hold a killing under such circumstances to be murder.

CAMPAIGN NOTES.

Movements of Republicans in the County.

MASS meetings will be held next week at Sharpsburg and Hoboken.
A GRAND turnout of the Hartranft clubs will take place on Saturday evening next.
NEXT Monday evening a mass meeting will be held in Elizabeth borough. J. Vanote Esq., will speak.
MASS meetings will be held within the next two weeks in Allegheny, South Side and East End.
THE colored Republicans have organized clubs in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Sewickley and other parts of the county.
PRESIDENT GRANT will probably stop in Pittsburg on Saturday evening. He will be given a reception by the Lincoln Club.
GOVERNOR HARTRANFT will visit the city on Saturday and will receive a hearty reception. All the marching clubs of the two cities and vicinity will turn out in a grand parade.
THE marshals of the various Hartranft clubs will meet at the Republican headquarters on Thursday afternoon next to elect a Chief Marshal and make arrangements for the grand parade on next Saturday evening.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.
Daly's "Big Bonanza" had its second representation last evening before a very large audience. It is likely to prove a mine of profit and pleasure here, as well as in New York. Of the Fifth Avenue Theater Company as a whole, it is not too much to say that they play the piece as if every member had been trained for years to the part assigned to him or her.
Mr. Whiting, who personates *Jonathan Cavalleder*, the representative of money, is in possession of a character without any adventitious make-up, the traditional solid banker of New York. In addition to this, he fills the requirement of his part in a manner which leaves absolutely nothing to be desired. One feels like thanking him personally for his exhibition of excellent taste and the unalloyed pleasure he gives his audience.
Mr. Owen Fawcett plays *Professor Cavalleder* in so happy a vein that after his first scene the audience greet him with laughter on sight. Evidently the *Bonanza* couldn't go on without Mr. Fawcett, for the olden time when "Governor" Porter presided at the Old Drury in this city, young Fawcett made his professional *debut* as call boy. It must be no little satisfaction to come back, after the sixteen years that have elapsed, and command the entire attention of audiences of one of the best audiences Pittsburgh can furnish.
Mr. Eytinge's part of *Uncle Rymple* is less prominent than some others, but he plays it with telling effect.
Mr. John Drew takes *Bob Ruggles* and, in the main, does well with it. He is young, and some allowance should be made for his want of stage position. Perhaps he makes too light of some of the scenes, but in most he understands himself and is effective. Take him and are sure that he will make an agreeable picture.
Mr. Ringgold, as *Doctor Lymer*, made a most pleasant impression, causing us to regret that the exigencies of the play do not give him more opportunities. His first scene, in which he does the bashful before his betrothed and her father and mother, is capitally done.
Mr. De Vere makes a better "heavy swell" than the great majority of actors who attempt it. *De Hass* is never loud or sickly simpering, yet ever the same imperturbable Hass that the author wrote him down.
Mouser gives the *Professor* his points, and Mr. F. Chapman shows how a second-hand bookseller would do it, at a dollar a point.
One of the best things the gentlemen of the company have to do, is done by Mr. Ed. Chapman, as *Crumpets*, the family retainer. In make-up and in careful attention to all details, this is a most commendable performance.
Miss Sara Jewett has apparently captivated this people. However, such is her custom wherever she goes, and doubtless she can't help it. *Eugenia*, as Miss Jewett presents her, is one of the most lovable of lovely girls. Her artlessness and her thoroughgoing devotion to Mr. *Robert Ruggles* give her our sympathy from the outset. When the two are set to the lorgnette of lighting the candles and the story of their mutual love is told so naturally and well, *Eugenia* seems like an incarnate dream or animated poem. We give *Robert* little credit for the success of the interview; love would make itself with an *Eugenia* so willing.
Virgie is personated sweetly by Miss Francis, and Misses Grey and Jamison are very acceptable as the two Mesdames Cawalader.
Thus every member of the company is a finished artist, so well adapted to the piece that one wonders if any of them ever played any other. We repeat the assertion made yesterday morning that "the Big Bonanza" is one of the most delightful performances within memory. It holds the boards only during this week, and more's the pity, for half the people who might enjoy it will miss the opportunity.

Fifth Avenue Comedy Theater.
"Little Sunshine," Bartley Campbell's enjoyable new play, with Lillie Wilkinson in the leading part, was presented for the second time at the Comedy, last night. The audience was small, but this made no difference to the star and the company, who went on and consciously tried to do their best. The variety company also lent their earnest endeavor to please those present. Their will be a matinee this afternoon, and another performance of "Little Sunshine" this evening.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.
The house was literally jammed last night, and the performance elicited universal praise. The entertainment was opened by the Female Minstrel Troupe, consisting in part of the following stars: The Wilson sisters, Waiby sisters, Misses Winona Bridges, Lottie Grant, Sadie Connelly, Minnie Seamon, Sallie Seamon, the Irvin Sisters, Emma Benson, Clark, Joe Lang and Mudge as end men. The stage had been specially prepared for this occasion, representing in the matters of furniture, properties, etc., a magnificent drawing room. The minstrels are immense, and will not fail to attract full houses as long as they hold the bones at this house. There are so many attractions besides the minstrels, that we cannot find space in a single notice to enumerate the half of them. Emerson and Clark and the Hayes, in Ethiopian comicalities, are a host in themselves. The best way to realize how great a show Manager Arms is now giving his patrons is to visit the Varieties Theater, on Penn avenue, near Sixth street. Matinee this afternoon.

Academy of Music.
Next Monday evening our people will have a chance to see and hear, at the Academy, the successful play entitled the "Two Orphans." The box office will be opened this morning for the sale of reserved seats.

Freight Conductor Dangerously Injured
Edward McKinney, of Steubenville, formerly well known as a freight conductor, and an old railroad man, was a passenger on the Limited Mail west, on Monday night. When about six miles west of Dennison, Ohio, in attempting to pass from a coach to a baggage car, he missed his footing and fell between the cars. One leg was run over in two places, and the foot on the other leg was crushed so badly that amputation of both limbs was necessary. He succeeded in crawling off the track, and laid five hours before he was discovered. He was observed by officers of a passing freight train, and conveyed to Lock No. 17. From thence he was taken to Steubenville by the express, yesterday morning. He had been unemployed for several months. It is feared that his injuries will prove fatal.

Edwin Booth.
An afternoon paper yesterday published two telegrams purporting to come from the East, concerning Edwin Booth's disability, and stating that he would not be able to appear on the stage for some months. We give below a letter just received by a gentleman connected with the Library Association, which will set at rest, finally, all those stories concerning Mr. Booth, unless something now unforeseen should happen:

DEAR SIR: There is no foundation whatever for the report you mention. I shall not give readings, but pursue the regular course of my profession in a very few weeks.
Very truly, yours,
EDWIN BOOTH.

Try It!
We mean the Philadelphia White Mountain Cake at K. Blair's, No. 39 Fifth avenue.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Brechm-Shaub foot race was postponed last Saturday by reason of rain, but will come off at Washington Park, Troy Hill this afternoon.
CONTRACTOR HARTUPEE has draughtsmen engaged in copying the general plan and detailed drawings for the engines of the new water works.
WM. BARR was sent to the Workhouse for thirty days, yesterday, by Acting Mayor Nellie, of Allegheny, for creating a disturbance on Adams street.
Two children of Mr. Donnelly, residing in the Fifteenth ward, were severely scalded Monday by the upsetting of a vessel filled with boiling water.
WM. HOOVER, who is charged by Chief Ross with keeping a witness away from the grand jury, has been held for a hearing at the Allegheny Mayor's office.
THE Grand Jury have found a true bill against Peter Miller McGuirk, charged with setting fire to his house in Braddock's borough some month's since.
W. J. ROSECRANS, charged with having had counterfeit money in his possession, was committed to jail yesterday, from Brookville, Jefferson county.
CASPER HUBER, convicted of vagrancy and drunkenness before Deputy Mayor Hoerr, of the South Side, was sent to the workhouse yesterday for thirty days.
A PAPER PARCEL, containing hat trimmings, was found yesterday on Sixth street, near Penn avenue. The owner will find the property at the Central Station.
MARK DURKIN, a saloon keeper in the Diamond, has been held for a hearing by Alderman O'Donnell, on a charge of selling liquor on Sunday. James H. Welsh is the prosecutor.
MAJOR ERRETT, owing to a press of business, is compelled to decline serving on the committee to arrange for the banquet to the newspaper representatives, at the opening of the Exposition.
THE bill against the three deputies of the Sheriff. Messrs. Cluley, Hamm and Diehl, for conspiracy, and that against Johnston, for larceny, were before the Grand Jury yesterday, and all were ignored.
JAMES H. WELSH charges Peter Knee, before Alderman O'Donnell, with larceny, alleging that whilst under the influence of whisky Knee extracted $14 75 from deponent's pocket. Knee was arrested and committed for a hearing.
COMPANY A, of the Duquesne Greys, have determined to make their annual target excursion on Friday next, they have accepted the invitation of Colonel Henry B. Hays, who has invited them to his grounds up the Monongahela.
A RUNAWAY horse, with a buggy attached, struck the flagman at the corner of Liberty and Eleventh streets yesterday morning, and injured him so badly that he had to be taken home in a wagon. The name of the injured man is McIntyre.
LAST week there was an attendance of seven hundred and fifty pupils in the Sixth ward, Forbes district schools, a number warranting an addition of two teachers to the number now employed. It is to be hoped that the Board will employ a writing and drawing teacher.
THE Hartranft marching club of the Twenty-sixth ward is now fully organized. The officers are James O'Neil Captain; Lieutenants Sam O'Connor and Fred Gearing. The club has received its uniform and will make its first appearance on the streets on Saturday night.
THE number of deaths in the city last week was 56, against 66 in the corresponding week last year. Of these twenty-one were under one year old. Six died of consumption, two of bronchitis, three of typhoid fever, two of scarlet fever, three of meningitis and one each of various other diseases.
THE Fourth ward, Allegheny, Lyceum elected the following officers at their meeting: President, W. G. Wallace; Vice President, J. G. Schaefer; Secretary, F. Hamill; Treasurer, D. McCartney, Jr.; Critics, G. L. Walter and C. Pandtexter; Editors, John W. Thompson and E. C. Hetzel; Historian, George Beebick.
YESTERDAY morning Alderman Neillie, Acting Mayor of Allegheny, had before him two brothers named George and Jake Fisher. It appeared that George was arrested Monday night for disorderly conduct, and that Jake stepped in and knocked down the arresting officer, McBrairney. George was fined $5 and Jake $15 and costs.
AN ALARM of fire was signalled from box 147, Brownstown, South Side, a few minutes after eight o'clock yesterday morning, which was occasioned by the discovery of fire on the roof of one of the houses in a row of tenements belonging to the American Iron Works, which was extinguished by a Eabcock engine before the arrival of the fire department.
MR. WILLIAM H. THOMAS (colored), formerly of this city, but now a resident of Newberry, S. C., will deliver a lecture this evening in the First Christian Church, Arch street, Allegheny (Rev. Joseph King), on "The South, its Social, Educational and Religious Phases." Admittance free. Mr. Thomas is a close, analytic observer, a shrewd thinker, has all the larger philosophy and culture of the schools, and is, withal, a clear, cogent, logical and eloqu